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An abſtract of the act 18° *Geo.* III. *cap.* 30. *for the more effectually levying the duty upon ſervants in Scotland.* [211.]

Preamble. BY an act 17° Geo. III. [39. 337.], it was enacted, That from and after July 5. 1777, a duty of twenty ſhillings per ann. ſhould be paid for every male ſervant in G. Britain, in the ſeveral capacities therein mentioned; and that the duties ſhould be levied and applied in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties, &c. as are preſcribed by the acts of 20° Geo. II. cap. 3. & 42. 21° Geo. II. cap. 10. 31° Geo. II. cap. 22. 2° Geo. III. cap. 8. and 6° Geo. III. cap. 38. for granting duties upon houſes, windows, and lights; by another act, 26° Geo. II. cap. 17. *for the more effectual levying the duties upon windows or lights in Scotland*, it was enacted, That theſe duties ſhould, from and after May 15. 1753, be levied in manner therein mentioned [15. 209.]; and it is apprehended, that the ſeveral proviſions made by the laſt mentioned act ſhould be enforced with regard to the levying the duties upon ſervants.

1. The duty impoſed by the act 17° Geo. III. upon ſervants, in Scotland, ſhall be levied in that part of the united kingdom by ſuch perſons, and paid into the exchequer for the purpoſes in the ſaid act expreſſed, in ſuch manner, with ſuch allowances, under ſuch penalties, &c. and according to ſuch directions as are preſcribed for levying the duties on hou-

ſes, windows, or lights, in Scotland, by the ſaid act 26° Geo. II.

2. In caſe the commiſſioners appointed to put the ſaid act 17° Geo. III. in execution, ſhall neglect to appoint aſſeſſors, or in caſe the aſſeſſors neglect to give notice in writing to the maſter or miſtreſs of every ſervant on whom a duty is impoſed; in ſuch caſe it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyors appointed by the ſaid act 26° Geo. II. within fourteen days after the time preſcribed for the annual appointment of aſſeſſors, to give or leave notice in writing, to the maſter or miſtreſs, and do every thing which the aſſeſſors ſhould have done, as directed by the ſaid act 17° Geo. III. [39. 338. § 10.]

3. In Scotland, theſe duties ſhall be paid on or before the 29th of September yearly for the halt-year betwixt Whitſunday and Martinmas, and on or before the 25th of March yearly for the half-year betwixt Martinmas and Whitſunday.

Berlin, July 10. 1778. The following Manifeſto was remitted yeſterday to the different foreign miniſters reſiding at this court, and was publiſhed here this day; in conſequence of which, his Excellency Count Cobentzel, the Imperial ambaſſador here, quitted this capital ſoon in the morning; and letters of recal were immediately diſpatched to Baron de Riedeſel, his Pruſſian Majeſty's miniſter at the court of Vienna.

Manifeſto, or, Declaration of the motives which engage his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia to make war againſt the Emperor of Germany.

HIS Majeſty the King of Pruſſia was in hopes, ever ſince the treaty of peace of Huberſburg, to live in conſtant harmony with the court of Vienna; and with that view his Majeſty has employed all poſſible means to cultivate the friendſhip and affection of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary. It is, therefore, with the greateſt grief and concern, that his Majeſty finds this good harmony diſturbed by the unexpected diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, undertaken by the court of Vienna, after the death of the late Elector of that country [173. 207. 313.]. His Majeſty could not help immediately conſidering theſe proceedings as not only oppoſite to all juſtice, and the known rights of the neareſt heirs to the dominions and allodials of Bavaria; but alſo contrary to the ſafety, liberty, laws, and conſtitution, of the German empire; and therefore cauſed ſeveral well-grounded, friendly, and repeated repreſentations to be made to their Imperial Majeſties, in order to engage them to deſiſt from their undertaking. From hence have reſulted explications, diſcuſſions, and negotiations, of long duration, which at laſt have produced nothing but a general armament throughout all the Auſtrian dominions; and things being thus carried to the utmoſt extremity, without any plauſible reaſon offered by the court of Vienna for its proceedings in this affair, his Pruſſian Majeſty cannot deſiſt any longer from offering to the different powers of Europe, to the reſpective ſtates of the German empire, as well as to the public in general, the juſt motives which have induced him to oppoſe the diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, and to aſſiſt, with all poſſible zeal, the parties thereby oppreſſed. To this his Majeſty finds himſelf in duty bound, as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia; as an elector and prince of the empire, whoſe aſſiſtance has been claimed and required by his friends and allies, the aggrieved princes and only legitimate heirs to the Bavarian dominions and allodials; and, laſtly, as a monarch eſſentially intereſted in the conſervation of the rights and privileges, as well as the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the reſpective dominions, of each member of the German empire; and conſequently obliged to oppoſe the diſmembering of one of the moſt conſiderable electorates, the rights and titles to which, in virtue whereof the court of Vienna has taken poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the ſaid electorate, have, in the courſe of this long negotiation, been amply and forcibly proved to be groundleſs, and founded only on the following frivolous pretences, viz.

1. Upon a pretended inveſtiture granted the 10th of March 1426, to Albert Duke of Auſtria, by the Emperor Sigiſmond, who, according to the conſtitution of the empire, had neither right nor power to grant it, and who for theſe very reaſons, and with full knowledge of the cauſe, was obliged to revoke it in the moſt ſolemn manner, in an aſſembly of the princes and ambaſſadors from the different ſtates of the empire, holden for that purpoſe, at Preſburg in Hungary, on the 26th of April 1429.

2. Upon an agreement made between the ſaid Emperor Sigiſmond and the ſaid Duke Albert of Auſtria, his ſon-in-law, on the 21ſt of March 1426; which was alſo

alſo rendered void by the revocation of the above-mentioned inveſtiture, upon the validity of which only it was grounded.

3. Upon a reverſion of theſe Bavarian dominions, granted to the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1614, by the Emperor Matthias; who, after the example of the Emperor Sigiſmond, was obliged to revoke and annihilate the ſame in the year 1618.

4. Upon a convention of the 3d of January 1778, extorted by force from his Serene Highneſs the preſent Elector-Palatine; which, though it had been made with his free conſent, would be of no validity notwithſtanding, ſince that prince has neither the right to violate the laws of the German conſtitution, nor the family compacts of his houſe, nor that of diſpoſing of his hereditary dominions to the prejudice of his heirs and ſucceſſors: in ſhort, a convention which is directly contrary to the capitulation of his preſent Imperial Majeſty, to the guarantee of his own houſe, to the treaty of Munſter, to the golden bull, to the treaties of Pavia in 1329 and 1529, to that of Oſnabruck in 1620, and to the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648; as alſo to the different family-compacts between the houſes of Bavaria and Palatine made in the years 1425, 1524, 1724, 1746, 1766, 1771, and 1774, all of which were founded upon the treaty of Pavia, and approved and confirmed by the different emperors and electors, agreeably to the laws and conſtitution of the empire.

It is conſequently in conſideration of theſe manifeſt contraventions of the court of Vienna, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has done all that lay in his power to engage his Imperial Majeſty peaceably to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, and to ſubmit his claims and pretenſions, conformably to the laws and conſtitution, to a legal deciſion of the princes and members of the empire. But all his efforts and reaſonable propoſitions, far from making any impreſſion upon the minds of their Imperial Majeſties, have had no other effect than an offer made by the court of Vienna, that in caſe his Pruſſian Majeſty would not oppoſe their diſmembering the electorate of Bavaria, the houſe of Auſtria, from a ſenſe of gratitude, would make no oppoſition to the reuniting of the margraviate of Anſpach-Bareith to the electorate of Brandeburgh, after the deceaſe of the preſent reigning Margrave. This propoſition leads to three different important obſervations: 1. It clearly demonſtrates, that the court of Vienna is ſenſible of the illegality of its taking poſſeſſion of the Bavarian territories, as otherwiſe it would not offer a pretended indemnification to the King of Pruſſia, who, as their Imperial Majeſties pretend, has no right to control them in their projects. 2. It intimates an intention in the court of Vienna, to queſtion the natural rights, univerſally acknowledged as inconteſtable, of the legitimate ſucceſſion of the houſe of Brandeburg to the margraviate of Anſpach-Bareith; a doubt which perſonified injuſtice itſelf would hardly dare to expreſs. 3. That if even the reverſion of Anſpach-Bareith to the houſe of Brandeburg was manifeſtly unjuſt, their Imperial Majeſties would be, notwithſtanding, ready to acknowledge and ſupport the ſame by force, to the prejudice of the parties that might be intereſted therein, provided they were left uncontrouled in their preſent uſurpation of Bavaria. But this offer being unjuſt, could not be admitted by the King of Pruſſia; and therefore their Imperial Majeſties declared, as their final reſolution, "That they would not abſolutely evacuate any part of the Bavarian territories; that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould acknowledge their rights without any farther examination, but be ſatisfied with the manner in which they have expoſed the ſame." The King has thereupon thought proper, after the example of the court of Vienna, to break off all farther negotiation upon this affair.

It would therefore be againſt all reaſon to ſuppoſe his Pruſſian Majeſty to be the aggreſſor in the war which he finds himſelf under the neceſſity to undertake, as it has been ſufficiently proved, that the court of Vienna has begun the aggreſſion, by invading the Bavarian dominions without any right or title, and wreſting from the Palatine houſe the juſt reverſion of its patrimony. His Majeſty therefore hereby declares, that his ſole object in this meaſure is to ſupport the laws and conſtitution of the German empire, which have been injured in the moſt arbitrary manner by the very prince, who, from his quality as chief of the empire, ought to have been their moſt ſtrenuous protector; to aſſiſt theſe princes, his friends and allies, who are thereby injured and oppreſſed; and that he has no other particular views therein, than his own ſecurity, and the conſervation of the ſyſtem of the empire, having, for

this purpoſe, given many repeated and convincing proofs of his diſintereſtedneſs during the whole courſe of this long negotiation. His Pruſſian Majeſty conſequently flatters himſelf, that not only the different ſtates of the Empire, but alſo all the reſpective powers of Europe, and eſpecially thoſe which are guarantees to the treaty of Weſtphalia, or which otherwiſe are intereſted in the integral conſervation of the great and reſpectable Germanic body, on which, in a great meaſure, depends the happineſs of all Europe; that theſe powers and ſtates will acknowledge the juſtice of the war, which the King finds himſelf obliged hereby to declare againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and that, far from oppoſing him in his undertaking, the ſaid powers and ſtates will rather join and aſſiſt him by ſuch means as their wiſdom ſhall ſuggeſt, to oblige the court of Vienna to deſiſt from its uſurpation of the Bavarian dominions, to maintain the treaty of Weſtphalia, and to reſtore and preſerve the original ſyſtem and fundamental conſtitution of the German empire.

Berlin, July 7. 1778.

Publiſhed by order of the KING.

"*Ratiſbon, July* 14. 1778. His Excellency the Pruſſian Ambaſſador to the Diet here, has laid before that auguſt Aſſembly, a full and ſubſtantial account of the *motives which have engaged his Pruſſian Majeſty to oppoſe the diſmemberment of the electorate of Bavaria, by the court of Vienna; as alſo a narrative of the whole proceedings and negotiations between the courts of Berlin and Vienna*, together with his Pruſſian Majeſty's Manifeſto. Copies of the whole of the ſaid tranſactions have alſo been ſent to the reſpective courts and reſidencies of all the Electors, Princes, and States, of the German empire, accompanied with the following particular declaration; which the ſaid Ambaſſador alſo delivered to the aſſembly of the Diet here.

The King of Pruſſia's Declaration to their High Mightineſſes and Moſt Serene Highneſſes, the Electors, Princes, and States, of the German Empire.

HIS Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has thought it incumbent on him to lay before their High Mightineſſes and Moſt Serene Highneſſes the reſpective Electors, Princes, and States, of the German Empire, a circumſtantial and faithful account of the whole proceedings and negotiations between him and the court of Vienna, on the ſubject of the Bavarian ſucceſſion, together with the different memorials, anſwers, queſtions, and diſcuſſions, that have paſſed between the two courts, as alſo all other authentic pieces and documents which bear any relation to that affair, in order that the ſaid High States may be enabled to form a competent judgement upon the whole, and regulate their conduct accordingly. His Majeſty hopes, that the ſaid High States will be thereby convinced, that he, in his ſituation as King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandeburg, and conſequently as a monarch eſſentially intereſted in the integral preſervation of the laws, liberties, and conſtitution, of the German Empire, could not have acted otherwiſe than he has done; that he hath proceeded in this affair with equity, moderation, and diſintereſtedneſs; and that after his aſſiſtance and interpoſition had been duly and repeatedly claimed and required, it became his duty, as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, to ſupport and defend the natural and much-injured rights of ſo many eminent and illuſtrious princes, againſt the all-aſpiring power of the houſe of Auſtria; which, if ſuffered to go on uncontrouled, would eaſily ſet up claims to other dominions, and ſoon proceed to the total overthrow of the whole ſyſtem of the German Empire; his Majeſty therefore flatters himſelf, that in this he will not only meet with the approbation, but alſo the moſt ſtrenuous ſupport of all patriotic princes and ſtates of the ſaid empire. To this end his Pruſſian Majeſty intreats the ſaid High States to take this matter, which ſo eſſentially concerns the intereſt and ſafety of all and every one of them, into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and to make their reſpective declarations thereupon, as ſoon as poſſible, in the general aſſembly of the empire at Ratiſbon. His Majeſty farther intreats the ſaid High States, if in their wiſdom they ſhall think it fit, to make the moſt earneſt repreſentations to their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, the Emperor, and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, &c. in order to engage them to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, to let the ſucceſſion thereto take its regular courſe, as the laws direct, and to prevent thereby the effuſion of blood, and all other unavoidable calamities of war. But as, according to the final declaration of the court of Vienna, there is but little hope of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties complying with the ſaid reaſonable requeſt; his Pruſſian Majeſty flatters himſelf, that, in caſe of ſuch refuſal, all the High States of the Empire will join and unite

unite with him in one common cauſe, not only in adopting ſuch coercive and effectual meaſures as are juſtifiable by the laws of nature, and the conſtitution of the Empire, to prevent the arbitrary diſmemberment of the electorate of Bavaria, to reinſtate the natural and legitimate heirs to the ſaid dominions and allodials, in their property, right, and title, and to ſecure thereby the general liberty, ſafety, and conſtitution of the Empire, againſt the encroachments of the menacing and overwhelming power of the houſe of Auſtria; as alſo in claiming and requiring, in due form, the aſſiſtance of the two monarchs who are guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia and the whole German conſtitution, together with the aid of all other powers that are any wiſe intereſted in the integral preſervation of the whole ſyſtem of the German Empire.

Berlin, July 10. 1778.

By order of the KING.

Berlin, July 17. On the 14th inſtant, our court publiſhed a ſupplement to the *Declaration of the motives which engaged his Pruſſian Majeſty to oppoſe the diſmemberment of Bavaria*, &c. which contains one of the moſt important diſcoveries that could be made at this critical juncture, as it not only gives the greateſt ſtrength to all the arguments and repeated proofs which the King of Pruſſia has employed, to engage their Imperial and Royal Majeſties to deſiſt from their pretenſions to the Bavarian dominions, but alſo deſtroys even the very ſhadow of any juſt claims of the court of Vienna to theſe dominions. This diſcovery is nothing leſs than an authentic copy, founded on an ancient record in the Bavarian archives, (where the ſtricteſt ſearch is now making after the original document), of a public and ſolemn act of renunciation to all claims and pretenſions on Lower Bavaria, made and publiſhed by the very ſame Duke Albrecht of Auſtria, upon whoſe right and title to the ſaid country the court of Vienna has in the preſent diſpute, founded and built all its pretenſions.

This piece is in ſubſtance as follows.

An act, made at Ratisbon, in the year 1429, *by Albrecht Duke of Auſtria, &c. by which he renounces and gives up all claims and pretenſions on Lower Bavaria.*

WE Albrecht, by the grace of God, Duke of Auſtria, Margrave of Moravia, &c. acknowledge and make known by theſe preſents to all who ſhall ſee it, or hear it read, That, on account of the long differences that have ſubſiſted between us and our dear beloved Couſins and Lords, Lewis, and Erneſt, and William and Henry, all of them Counts Palatine on the Rhine, and Dukes of Bavaria, we have met at Ratiſbon, and amicably ſettled and ended all the ſaid conteſtations and differences; where it was ſtipulated, that we ſhould diveſt ourſelves of all claims and pretenſions to the whole country of Lower Bavaria, which we had, or would have, either by our own right, or by virtue of an inveſtiture granted unto us by our dear beloved father Sigiſmund, by the grace of God, King of the Romans, &c. We, therefore, by theſe preſents, do diveſt ourſelves of, renounce and give up all claims and pretenſions whatever to the ſaid country of Lower Bavaria, as well for us as for our heirs and ſucceſſors to the country of Auſtria; in conſideration whereof, we have received a ſum of money, which was fixed and ſtipulated, at our humble requeſt, by the ſaid our dear beloved Lord and King Sigiſmund; and the ſaid Dukes of Bavaria have ceded unto us all their bondſmen and vaſſals, which they had in our country of Auſtria, ſo that the ſame ſhall henceforth be our own and our property; and the ſaid Dukes of Bavaria have farther given up the mortgage which they had on Milberſtadt. And we have alſo adviſed and held counſel, with our dear beloved Lords and Couſins Frederick and Albrecht, alſo Dukes of Auſtria, that all what is here ſtipulated ſhould alſo be available and binding for them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſhall be kept truly and faithfully for ever; to which they have agreed, and teſtified the ſame in a public act, by themſelves and their tutors and curators; and which we alſo hereby teſtify, and promiſe to keep truly and faithfully for ever. And thereupon we have taken and received the holy ſacrament. Given at Ratiſbon in the year of our Lord one thouſand four hundred and twenty nine, on the day of St Andrew the Apoſtle.

(L. S.)

Copied from and verified with the original, by me Marcus Lorrey, Doctor of Laws, Privy Counſellor to the Duke of Bavaria, and *Notar. Immatricul.* in the year 1569.

On the ſame record mention is made of a like authentic copy of the ſame act having been made and afterwards depoſited in the archives of Vienna; but that court has cautiouſly affected a total ignorance of that act, though it has never denied, and will certainly not now deny its exiſtence.

Mr

Mr URBAN, *July* 1778.

AS this paper, containing experiments and obſervations on electricity, has been read before the Royal Society, and is depoſited in their archives; I beg the favour of you, in order to make it more generally known, to print it in your miſcellany. As the ſubject is difficult, I hope what I have to ſay upon it will be read with attention, and examined with candour; and, if found to be wrong, have that indulgence which the labours of other writers have met with in ſimilar attempts. In this hope I will venture to call in queſtion an hypotheſis, though founded by Dr Franklin, and confirmed again and again by every experimental electrician of the preſent time. Errors, when ſupported by ſuch reſpectable authorities, cannot fail of paſſing for truth, till ſome bold experimental inquirer ſteps out of the common track, and ventures to trace knowledge in a new path.

As this paper is only deſigned as an introduction to what I intend to offer on the ſubject of electricity, I will at preſent endeavour rather to confirm the doubts of others, than to offer any new principles reſpecting the electrical fluid. Muſchenbrock, Dr Franklin, the Abbé Nollet, Pere Beccaria, Mr Wilſon, and many more, (if we may judge from their writings), appear far from being ſatisfied that the electrical effluvia does not paſs through glaſs. Dr Franklin's hypotheſis is attended with this difficulty, viz. if glaſs admits the electrical fire to paſs through its pores, we cannot account for the wonderful phænomenon of the Leyden phial.

If this ſubtile fluid does not paſs through glaſs, do we not maintain an abſurdity in reaſoning from the Doctor's hypotheſis? Do we not make one body act upon another, where it is not? Do we reaſon from ſuch principles as the electricians have admitted in other branches of natural philoſophy?

An experiment in Magnetiſm.

Place a needle in a glaſs tube; let the tube be hermetically ſealed; preſent a magnet near it: the needle is moved; and we do not ſcruple to ſay, it is attracted by the magnet through the glaſs.

An Electrical experiment.

Place a ſmall feather, or a light pith-ball, ſuſpended by a thread, in a phial; let it be hermetically ſealed; attract it with an excited tube or an electrical rod; and the glaſs, we are told, is impervious to the electrical fluid; and we are obliged to ſubſtitute an hypotheſis of poſitive and negative electricity, to account for the motion of the feather or the ball.

Are the particles of the magnetical ſmaller than thoſe of the electrical fluid? or do they differ in their form, that the glaſs admits the one, and obſtructs the other? We acknowledge our ignorance of the ſize and of the form of theſe inconceivably ſmall particles of matter, and yet we aſſign two different reaſons for the very ſame appearance.

Sir Iſaac Newton tells us, that for natural effects of the ſame kind the ſame cauſes are to be aſſigned, as far as it can be done. As the great Architect of Nature does not employ in his works a greater variety of cauſes than are abſolutely neceſſary, it is the buſineſs of natural philoſophy to reduce as many phænomena as may be to ſome general, well-known cauſe. This is to be done by comparing the phænomena together in their ſeveral circumſtances; in which if they are found to agree, they are then to be conſidered as effects of the ſame kind, and aſcribed to the ſame cauſe; by which means the cauſes, whoſe exiſtence is always proved, will be conſidered more general, and our knowledge more extenſive. If we reaſon from theſe principles, I muſt beg leave to offer it as my opinion, that the motion of the needle (in the foregoing experiments) is occaſioned by the magnetical, and the motion of the feather by the electrical, effluvia freely paſſing through the glaſs. If this is granted, the experimental electrician will ſay, with Dr Franklin, How is it poſſible to account for the wonderful phænomenon of the Leyden phial, and many other ſimilar appearances which ſo frequently occur? Theſe are difficulties, I own; but it does not become us to be too eaſily intimidated with difficulties in a ſubject which has not been fully inveſtigated; for by advancing we may probably find out truth.

As my ſubject is delicate and difficult, I will proceed with caution in my inquiry; neither will I at preſent take it for granted, that the electrical matter does paſs through glaſs: I will proceed, ſtep by ſtep, till I arrive at clearer proof.

A Magnetical experiment.

Strew gently ſome ſteel filings upon white paper, and place them on a pane of glaſs. If you hold a magnet under the glaſs, the ſmall particles of the ſteel will be affected by the effluvia of the ſtone; they will ſhew the direction of the magnetic particles: and the concluſion we draw from this experiment is, that the magnetic effluvia acts through the glaſs.

An experiment in Electricity.

To produce an experiment in electricity ſimilar to the foregoing, I take the ſame glaſs, the paper, and ſteel filings, (bran or pith-balls are better), which I inſulate in the following manner. Upon a mahogany ſtool with glaſs legs I place four wine-glaſſes, one at each corner, and on the middle of the ſtool I place a ſmall pane of glaſs, upon which I ſet a wire, riveted or ſcrewed in a metal-foot to ſupport it, and it is of the ſame height with the glaſſes. To this wire I fix a chain, and connect it with the prime conductor of the electrical machine. Upon the wine-glaſſes and the wire I place my pane of glaſs, with the paper and the ſteel-filings, and above them, at the diſtance of an inch or more, I fix a dry and warm metal plate, ſupported by a ſtand which forms a communication with the floor. When my apparatus is thus fixed, as ſoon as I begin to turn the cylinder of the electrical machine, the ſteel-filings are attracted and repelled by the metal plate. I am ſenſible it will be anſwered, The negative electricity will produce this effect. We are alſo told by Muſchenbroek, that the electrical effluvia will not paſs through paper with holes in it, nor through fine linen. How then does this ſubtile fluid approach the particles of the ſteel-duſt? Does it, ſpread on the under ſurface of the paper, thus turn the edges of it, and, inſtead of paſſing through, get to the ſteel-filings on the upper ſide? Surely, Nature never purſues ſuch an indirect path!

To prevent, if poſſible, the natural quantity of electrical matter, which is ſuppoſed to occupy the pores on each ſide of the glaſs, from operating with ſuch power as the preſent hypothetical doctrine teaches us to believe, I run a coating of pitch on the upper ſide of my pane of glaſs, which I imagine will either impel on this ſubtile matter in the pores of the glaſs, or at leaſt weaken its force; notwithſtanding this precaution, I repeat my experiments, magnetical and electrical, with the ſame ſucceſs. The magnetic and electric effluvia either paſs through the pitch and the paper, or over their ſurfaces: this, I think, cannot be denied. But we are told, that pitch as well as glaſs is a non-conductor of electricity. Upon what principles, then, ſhall we account for theſe wonderful effects? Will the hypotheſis of poſitive and negative electricity in this caſe help us out? I think it will not.—But I have not yet done.

I next take a pane of glaſs ten inches ſquare, and place it upon my pane covered with pitch; and, upon this laſt-mentioned piece of glaſs, I put my paper with ſteel-filings, and repeat my experiments with the ſame ſucceſs.

To extend theſe experiments as far as I think neceſſary at preſent, I next take a circular piece of glaſs of eight inches diameter, coated on one ſide with ſulphur very thick, and another of ſeven inches diameter covered with bees-wax, and I place them one upon another upon the glaſs covered with pitch; and my ſteel-filings are attracted and repelled by the metal plate the ſame as they were on the ſingle pane of glaſs.

What concluſions can we draw from theſe experiments? If we can depend upon our ſenſes, does it not appear, that the electrical effluvia can penetrate any ſubſtance where the magnetical particles can freely paſs?

I may perhaps be thought tedious in dwelling ſo long in attempting to prove one point. It is a point of importance, and, if proved, may be a key to unlock the door of this branch of natural philoſophy, and lead us on to farther improvements in a very ſhort ſpace of time. I could produce a variety of experiments, all tending to prove, that the electrical fluid does paſs through glaſs; but I think the foregoing experiments ſufficient to anſwer my preſent deſign. I will therefore proceed to ſhew, that not only the infinitely ſmall particles of the electrical fluid, but alſo the charge of a large jar, appears to paſs through glaſs without injuring it in the leaſt degree.

Take a pane of glaſs, ten or twelve inches diameter, more or leſs, according to the ſize of your jar; place it upon the chain along which you intend to conduct the ſpark from the inſide to the outſide of your phial; let the end of your chain be hooked to a ſharp pin, placed perpendicular

dicular to the horizon, with the point cloſe to the under ſurface of your pane, and oppoſite to another point upon the upper ſurface of the glaſs, upon which alſo the phial is to be placed, ſo as to be in contact with the laſt mentioned point; I place the other end of the chain upon a mahogany ſtool with glaſs legs, and with a wire in my hand, with the end fixed to the chain upon the ſtool, I diſcharge the jar by ſuddenly touching the knob: and the charge appears to paſs through the glaſs. We are told, (Franklin's Letters), that a phial cannot be charged ſtanding upon glaſs, unleſs a communication is formed between its coating and the floor. I ſhall only ſay, I have tried the foregoing experiments at leaſt a hundred times, and have ſeldom failed of ſucceſs.

As I am apprehenſive, Mr Urban, the foregoing experiments are not thought ſufficient to ſet aſide a favourite hypotheſis, by your leave I will add one more.

Take the apparatus as in the laſt experiment; put a glaſs handle on the diſcharging wire; let a perſon take the upper point, and hold it oppoſite to the under point cloſe to the glaſs with one hand, and with his other hand let him touch the coating of the jar. When he is thus fixed, charge the jar, and let it be diſcharged by ſuddenly touching the knob with the wire; and if he does not find the ſpark paſs through his body, notwithſtanding the obſtructions of the glaſs, I am much deceived.

I will only add, Mr Urban, that on this ſubject I have thought for myſelf. I have neither been prejudiced by the experiments, nor influenced by the obſervations, of thoſe who have gone before me in this path. How far I have ſucceeded in proving the penetrability of glaſs to the electrical fluid, I leave to the candid and the curious to judge. If I am miſtaken, I am open to conviction, and am ready to acknowledge any error pointed out to me. If, on the contrary, what is here offered, ſhall ſtand the teſt of a ſevere inquiry, I ſhall then be induced to lay before the public ſome farther experiments and obſervations in this branch of natural philoſophy.

Dover, July 10. 1778. JOHN LYON.

SIR, *London, July* 18.

THE right of ſalutation inſiſted on by the Engliſh flag from all ſhips whatever, in every part of that ocean called the *Britiſh ſea*, is thus made out in Molloy's treatiſe *De jure maritimo et navali, lib.* 1. *c.* 14. *p.* 210.

1. It is evident, that before the conqueſt by the Romans, the Britannic ſeas always belonged to the iſland of G. Britain; that her inhabitants always claimed it, and always enjoyed an excluſive ſovereignty on thoſe ſeas. The conqueſt gave to the Romans theſe rights; who afterwards tranſmitted them with the empire to the ſeveral ſucceeding Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman kings. Under the different reigns of each, every mark of reſpect was ſhewn to the Britiſh flag, and theſe marks confirmed that right at the ſame time.

2. The ſeas on which this right of ſalutation was inſiſted on, are the four ſeas which waſh the coaſts of the iſland, and upon which all ſhips were bound by cuſtom, and an ordinance of King John, to obſerve it.

The acknowledgement of this right is determined in the 4th article of the treaty of peace concluded betwixt the King and the States-General of the United Provinces, which is thus expreſſed. "All ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſaid provinces, whether ſhips of war or other, whether alone or with others, or forming a fleet, and when upon any of thoſe ſeas which extend from Cape Finiſterre to the centre of Van Steten in Norway, whenever meeting with any of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, whether theſe latter are alone, or in ſquadrons, if they carry the Britiſh flag, ſhall lower their flag with all the reſpect that ever has been obſerved and practiſed from time immemorial, by all the ſhipping belonging to the United States, and of their predeceſſors."

3. His Majeſty does not look on this ſalute, and the reſpect claimed, as the reſult of this convention, but as the long-eſtabliſhed and inherent right of the empire of G. Britain. This right extends over all nations, and obliges all without exception which navigate any ſhipping whatever in any of the above-deſcribed ſeas, to lower their flag to the Britiſh navy, and to acknowledge its ſovereignty over thoſe ſeas. And if any ſhip whatever ſhall refuſe it, and make reſiſtance, that ſhip may be compelled by force, *vi et manu forti*; becauſe the honour of the Britiſh King cannot ſuffer any diminution.

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The History of 1776, continued. [298.]

AMERICA, continued.

THERE were three principal objects propoſed in the conduct of the Britiſh forces in the preſent campaign. The firſt was the relief of Quebec, and the redemption of Canada, which alſo included the ſubſequent invaſion of the back parts of the colonies by the way of the lakes. The ſecond was the making a ſtrong impreſſion on the ſouthern colonies, which it was hoped would at leaſt have ſucceeded ſo far as to the recovery of one of them. The third was the grand expedition againſt the city and province of New York.

Of the two collateral parts of this plan we have already ſeen the event, ſo far as the firſt was yet capable of being carried into execution. On the third, the greateſt hopes of ſucceſs were not unjuſtly founded. Much the better part of the province of New York is incloſed in iſlands, which being long and narrow, were expoſed on all ſides to the hoſtility of our fleets, and to the deſcents of our troops, with every advantage in their favour, whilſt they continued in a ſtate of enmity. When reduced, the protection of the ſhips of war would be as effectual in their preſervation, as their hoſtility had been in their reduction. The central ſituation of this province afforded great advantages. The war could be carried on with equal facility either in Connecticut, and the continent of New York, on the eaſtern ſide, or in New Jerſey, and from thence to Pennſylvania, on the weſtern; or it might be transferred to and from either at pleaſure: ſo that this poſition enabled the Britiſh commander to preſcribe the ſcene of action, and to quit it when he liked; while, if the army was withdrawn from the field, he might, by the means of the great North river, and the different channels between the iſlands and the main land, with his ſhips and detachments, haraſs and ruin the adjoining countries; at the ſame time that the rebels, however powerful, could make no attempt on the iſlands, that would not be attended with the greateſt diſadvantages, and liable to the moſt imminent danger. Another great object in view from this ſituation was, that if Gen. Carleton could penetrate to Hudſon's or the great North river, Gen. Howe might thereby totally cut off all communication between the northern and ſouthern provinces. To crown theſe advantages, Long iſland, which is very fertile in wheat and all other corn, and abounded with herds and flocks, was deemed almoſt equal in itſelf to the maintenance of an army. The inhabitants were alſo ſuppoſed to be, in general, well affected to the royal cauſe.

The attainment of theſe great objects, and the conduct of the grand armament which was neceſſary to the purpoſe, were committed to Adm. Lord Howe, and his brother the General; men who ſtood high in the opinion and confidence of the nation, as well from their own merit and ſervices, as from the military character and bravery of the family. To this ſervice was allotted a very powerful army, conſiſting, beſides the national forces, of about 13,000 Heſſians and Waldeckers. The whole force, if the different parts of which it was compoſed could have been united in the beginning of the campaign, it was ſuppoſed, would have amounted to about 35,000 men. It will be eaſily conceived by thoſe acquainted with military affairs, that all calculations of this nature, though founded upon the beſt official information, will far exceed, even at a much nearer diſtance than America, the real effective number that can ever be brought to action. This force, when united, was, however, truly formidable, and ſuch as no part of the new world had ever ſeen before: nor was it, perhaps, ever exceeded by any army in Europe of an equal number, whether conſidered with reſpect to the excellency of the troops, the abundant proviſion of all manner of military ſtores and warlike materials, or the goodneſs and number of artillery of all ſorts with which it was provided. It was, beſides, ſupported by a very numerous fleet, particularly well adapted to the nature of the ſervice. Beſides their military powers, the General and Admiral were appointed the commiſſioners under the late act of parliament, for reſtoring peace to the colonies, and for granting pardon to ſuch as ſhould deſerve the royal mercy.

The ſituation of the army at Halifax, and the long ſtay of above two months which it was obliged to make there, ſtill waiting the arrival of ſome of the reinforcements from England to enable it to go upon ſervice, was neither pleaſing to the General, nor comfortable to the men. The country was in no ſituation to afford them a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions

or neceſſaries; nor was the place even capable of providing quarters on ſhore for the private men, who were obliged to continue on board the ſhips during the whole of their ſtay. As the ſummer advanced, the General grew impatient at the delay, and was probably further urged by the ſcarcity of proviſions. He accordingly, without waiting for his brother, or the expected reinforcements, departed, with Adm. Shuldham, and the fleet and army, from Halifax, about the 10th of June, and near the end of the month, arrived at Sandy-hook, a point of land that ſtands at the entrance into that confluence of ſounds, roads, creeks, and bays, which are formed by New York, Staten and Long iſlands, the continent on either ſide, with the North and Kareton rivers.

On their paſſage they were joined by ſix tranſports with Highland troops on board, who were ſeparated from ſeveral of their companions in the voyage. It appeared, ſoon after, that ſome of the miſſing ſhips, with about 450 ſoldiers, and ſeveral officers, were taken by the American cruiſers. The General found every approachable part of the iſland of New York ſtrongly fortified, defended by a numerous artillery, and guarded by little leſs than an army. The extent of Long iſland did not admit of its being ſo ſtrongly fortified, or ſo well guarded: it was, however, in a powerful ſtate of defence; had an encampment of conſiderable force on the end of the iſland, near New York, and ſeveral works thrown up on the moſt acceſſible parts of the coaſt, as well as at the ſtrongeſt internal paſſes.

Staten iſland, being of leſs value and conſequence, was leſs attended to. The General landed on the iſland, July 3. without oppoſition, to the great joy of thoſe of the inhabitants who had ſuffered for their loyalty; and the troops being cantoned in the villages, received plenty of thoſe refreſhments which they ſo much wanted. He was met by Gov. Tryon, with ſeveral well-affected gentlemen who had taken refuge with him on board a ſhip at Sandy hook; who gave him a full account of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the province, as well as of the ſtrength of the enemy. He had the ſatisfaction of being joined by about ſixty perſons from New Jerſey, who came to take arms in the royal cauſe; and about 200 of the militia of the iſland were embodied for the ſame purpoſe; which afforded the pleaſing proſpect, that when the army was in force to march into the country, and protect the royaliſts, ſuch numbers would join it, as would contribute not a little to bring the preſent troubles to a ſpeedy concluſion.

Lord Howe arrived at Halifax about a fortnight after his brother's departure, from whence he proceeded to Staten iſland, where he arrived before the middle of July. His firſt act was to ſend aſhore, by a flag, July 14. a circular letter to the ſeveral late governors of the colonies, acquainting them with his civil and military powers; and deſiring, that they would publiſh, as generally as poſſible, for the information of the people, a declaration which accompanied the letter. In this piece he informed the public of the powers with which his brother and he were endued under the late act of parliament, of granting general or particular pardons to all thoſe, who, in the tumult and diſaſter of the times, might have deviated from their juſt allegiance, and who were willing, by a ſpeedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour, and of declaring any colony, province, county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, to be at the peace of his Majeſty; in which caſe, the penal proviſions of that law would ceaſe in their favour. It alſo promiſed, that a due conſideration ſhould be had to the ſervices of all perſons who contributed to the reſtoration of the public tranquillity.

Theſe papers being immediately forwarded by Gen. Waſhington to the congreſs, were as ſpeedily publiſhed by them in all the newſpapers, with a preface or comment of their own, in the form of a reſolution, That the publication was in order that the people of the United States might be informed of what nature are the commiſſioners, and what the terms, with the expectation of which the court of Great Britain had endeavoured to amuſe and diſarm them; and that the few who ſtill remained ſuſpended by a hope founded either in the juſtice or moderation of that court, might now at length be convinced, that the valour alone of their country is to ſave its liberties. [38. 437.]

At and about the ſame time, different flags were ſent aſhore by Lord Howe, accompanied by ſome of his officers, with a letter directed to *George Waſhing-*

ton,

ton, Esq; which that general refused to receive, as not being addressed with the title, and in the form, due to the rank which he held under the United States. The congress highly applauded the dignity of this conduct, in a public resolution passed for the purpose; by which they directed, for the future, that none of their commanders should receive any letter or message from the enemy, but such as should be directed to them in the characters which they respectively sustained. [38. 438.]

At length Adj.-Gen. Paterson was sent, July 20. to New York by Gen. Howe, with a letter addressed to *George Washington, &c. &c. &c.* That General received him with great politeness; and the usual ceremony of blindfolding, in passing thro' the fortifications, was dispensed with in his favour. The Adjutant regretted, in the name of his principals, the difficulties which had arisen with respect to addressing the letters; declared their high esteem for his person and character, and that they did not mean to derogate from the respect due to his rank; and that it was hoped the *et cetera's* would remove the impediments to their correspondence. The General replied, that a letter directed to any person in a public character should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the *et cetera's* implied every thing; but they also implied any thing; and that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person when it related to his public station.

A long conference ensued on the subject of prisoners, and the complaints which were made on both sides, particularly by the congress, relative to the treatment they received. The Adjutant having observed, That the commissioners were armed with great powers; that they would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation; and that himself wished to have that visit considered as making the first advance towards that desirable object: he received for answer, among other things, That, by what had appeared, their powers were only to grant pardons; that those who committed no fault wanted no pardon; and that they themselves were only defending what they deemed their indisputable right. The Adjutant was received by Gen. Washington in great military state, and the utmost politeness was observed on both sides. [38. 627.]

Some small time previous to the arrival of the fleet and army, plots in favour of the royal cause were discovered in New York and Albany, which were productive of much trouble. Some few executions took place, great numbers were confined, and many, abandoning their houses under the operation of their fears, were pursued as outlaws, and enemies to their country. The estates of those unfortunate people against whom there were proofs, were seized. In the mean time, new forms of government were established in all those colonies which deemed the former insufficient for their present situation, and the others made the alterations necessary to adapt their old forms to the new system. The declaration of independence was also published in all the colonies, and every where received and accompanied with the greatest public testimonials of joy.

This confidence and boldness in the midst of so untried and dangerous a struggle, and at the eve of so formidable an invasion, shewed either great presumption, a knowledge of internal strength, or a certainty of foreign support, which appeared alarming.

The first division of Hessians, with the British troops by whom they were accompanied, sailed directly from England to Halifax, as Lord Howe had done, being still ignorant of the General's departure from that place. By this means the month of August was considerably advanced before their arrival at New York, and it was of course some days longer before any expedition of importance could be undertaken by the commissioners. In the mean time they were joined by Sir Peter Parker and Gen. Clinton, with the squadron and forces from South Carolina, as well as by some regiments from Florida and the West Indies.

All the forces being now arrived, except about one half of the Hessians, who, though on their way, were not speedily expected, an attempt upon Long island was resolved upon, as being more practicable, and therefore better fitted for the first essay, than New York, as affording a greater scope for the display to advantage of military skill and experience, and as abounding with those supplies which so great a body of men as were now assembled by sea and land necessarily demanded.

The necessary measures being taken by the fleet for covering the descent, the

army was landed without oppoſition, Aug. 22. near Utrecht and Graveſend, on the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland, and not far from the narrows where it approaches cloſeſt to Staten iſland. Gen. Putnam was at that time with a ſtrong force incamped at Brookland, or Brooklyn, at a few miles diſtance, on the north coaſt, where his works covered the breadth of a ſmall peninſula; having what is called *the Eaſt river*, which ſeparated him from New York, on his left; a marſh, which extended to Gowan's cove, on his right; with the bay and Governor's iſland to his back. The armies were ſeparated by a range of hills covered with wood, which interſect the country from eaſt to weſt, and are, in that part, called *the heights of Guana*. The direct road to the enemy lay through a village called *Flat-buſh*, where the hills commenced, and near which was one of the moſt important paſſes. As the army advanced, the north coaſt was to the left, the ſouth to the right, and Flat-buſh was nearly in the centre between both. The iſland in that part is kept narrow by Jamaica bay on the right, but ſoon wideus. Gen. Putnam had detached a conſiderable part of his army to occupy the woody hills, and poſſeſs the paſſes; and if the commanders upon this ſervice had been ſkilful and vigilant, they could not have been eaſily paſſed.

Lord Cornwallis puſhed on immediately with the reſerve, and ſome other troops, to Flat-buſh, where finding the enemy in poſſeſſion of the paſs, he complied with his orders in making no attempt upon it. When the whole army was landed, the Heſſians, under Gen. Heiſler, compoſed the centre at Flat-buſh; Maj. Gen. Grant commanded the left wing, which extended to the coaſt; and the principal army, containing much the greater part of the Britiſh forces, under the command of Gen. Clinton, Earl Percy, and Lord Cornwallis, turned ſhort to the right, and approached the oppoſite coaſt at Flat-land.

Every thing being prepared for forcing the hills, and advancing towards the enemy's lines, Gen. Clinton, at the head of the van of the army, conſiſting of the light infantry, grenadiers, light horſe, reſerve under Lord Cornwallis, and other corps, with fourteen field-pieces, began, as ſoon as it was dark on the night of the 26th, to move from Flat-land, and paſſing through the part of the country called *the New Lots*, arrived upon the road which croſſes the hills from Bedford to Jamaica; where turning to the left towards the former of theſe places, they ſeized a paſs of the utmoſt importance, which, through ſome unaccountable and fatal neglect of the enemy's generals, was left unguarded. The main body, under Lord Percy, with ten field-pieces, followed the van at a moderate diſtance, and the way being thus happily open, the whole army paſſed the hills without noiſe or impediment, and deſcended by the town of Bedford into the level country which lay between them and Putnam's lines.

The engagement was begun early in the morning by the Heſſians at Flat-buſh, and by Gen. Grant on the coaſt, and a warm cannonade, with a briſk fire of ſmall arms, was eagerly ſupported on both ſides for ſome hours. In the mean time the ſhips made ſeveral motions on the left, and attacked a battery on Red Hook, not only to diſtract the right of the enemy, who were engaged with Gen. Grant, but to call off their attention totally from the left and rear, where all their danger lay. Thoſe who oppoſed the Heſſians in the left and centre, were the firſt appriſed of the march of the Britiſh army, and of their own danger. They accordingly retreated in large bodies, and in tolerable order, with their artillery, in order to recover their camp; but ſoon found themſelves intercepted by the King's troops, who furiouſly attacked, and drove them back into the woods. There they again met the Heſſians, and were alternately chaſed and intercepted by the light infantry and dragoons. In theſe deſperate circumſtances, ſome of their regiments, overpowered and outnumbered as they were, forced their way to the lines, through all the difficulties and dangers that oppoſed and ſurrounded them. Others, perhaps not leſs brave, periſhed in the attempt. Some kept the woods and eſcaped; others, leſs fortunate, were loſt under the ſame protection. The nature of the country, and variety of the ground, occaſioned a continuance and extenſion of ſmall engagements, purſuits, and ſlaughters, which laſted for many hours.

Never was any body of men more effectually intrapped: their right, which was engaged with Gen. Grant on the coaſt, were ſo late in their knowledge of what was paſſing, that they were inter-

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cepted in their retreat by ſome of the Britiſh troops, who, beſides turning the hills, and their left, had, in that morning, traverſed the whole extent of country in their rear. Such of theſe as did not chuſe to take to the woods, which were the greater number, were obliged to throw themſelves into the marſh at Gowan's cove, which we have already taken notice of, where many were drowned, and others periſhed more miſerably in the mud: a conſiderable number, however, made their eſcape this way to the lines, though they were thinned in every part of the courſe by the fire of the purſuers.

Their loſs was repreſented as exceeding 3000 men, including about 1000 who were taken priſoners. Almoſt a whole regiment from Maryland, conſiſting altogether of young men of the beſt families in the country, was cut to pieces. Undoubtedly their loſs muſt have been great, though they do not acknowledge any ſuch number in their accounts. This action, however, broke their ſpirits exceedingly. They not only loſt a number of their beſt and braveſt men, but the ſurvivors loſt that hope of ſucceſs, and confidence in their own proweſs, which are ſo eſſential to victory. New ſoldiers, in the fullneſs of ſpirits, and pride of bodily ſtrength, can ſcarcely conceive any advantage over them, which the old can derive from diſcipline and a knowledge of their buſineſs; and if they are well commanded, and ſkilfully led to action in this temper, ſo that their opponents are deprived of an opportunity of turning theſe advantages to account, they will do wonderful execution: for not being yet capable of thoroughly comprehending danger, nor having known by experience the pain and vexation of wounds, they are often more daring, adventurous, and violent, than veterans. But if, as in the preſent inſtance, they find courage and ſtrength totally uſeleſs, that when they are making the greateſt, and, as they think, moſt effectual efforts, they find them all thrown away, and that they are ſurrounded, overpowered, and deſtroyed, by means which they cannot underſtand, they withdraw all due confidence from thoſe things on which they had before placed too much, and aſcribe an irreſiſtible power to military ſkill and diſcipline which they do not really poſſeſs. Thus they abandon their natural ſtrength, and it will be ſome time before they have confidence enough in their new knowledge to call it effectually into action.

Great errors ſeem to have been committed on the ſide of the provincial commanders. They ſay, that a body of not more than 4000 or 5000 men was ſurrounded by the whole force of the Britiſh army. They endeavour to palliate their miſconduct in getting into that ſituation, by repreſenting, that they had no idea that more than about that number of Britiſh troops were landed on the iſland. It does appear as if no more had landed in the firſt imbarkation; but either from a change or concealment of plan, very great bodies were afterwards imbarked and paſſed. The provincials too, as uſual with men in misfortunes, hinted treachery in ſome of theſe who were employed to diſcover the motions of their enemy, and to guard the paſſes, by the occupying of which they had been ſurrounded.

Nothing could exceed the ſpirit and alacrity ſhewn by all the different corps of which the Britiſh army was compoſed in this action. The ardour of the ſoldiers was ſo great, that it was with difficulty the generals could call them off from attacking the enemy's lines, in the eagerneſs of their purſuit after the fugitives: nor is it improbable, in that temper, that they would have carried every thing before them. It may be ſuppoſed, that the emulation between the foreign troops and the Britiſh did not leſſen the deſire of being diſtinguiſhed on either ſide in this their firſt action. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the ability which planned this enterpriſe, nor to the promptneſs and exactitude with which the ſeveral generals carried their reſpective parts of it into execution.

Three of the enemy's commanders, viz. Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, with the Brig.-Gen.s Lord Sterling and Udell, and ten other field-officers, were among the priſoners. The loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh and Heſſians was very trifling, being under 350 in killed and wounded; of which the former did not compoſe one fifth. An officer with a few men were taken priſoners. The victorious army incamped in the front of the enemy's works on the evening of the 27th; and on the 28th, at night, broke ground in form at 600 yards diſtance from a redoubt which covered the enemy's left.

Gen. Waſhington paſſed over from New York during the engagement, and is

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ſaid to have burſt into a poignant exclamation of grief, when he beheld the inextricable deſtruction in which ſome of his beſt troops were involved. Nothing was now left, but to preſerve the remainder of the army on Long iſland. He knew, that the ſuperior power of the royal artillery would ſoon ſilence their batteries, and that if their lines were forced, which, in their preſent depreſſion of ſpirits, and comparative weakneſs in number, as well as diſcipline, there was little hope of preventing, they muſt all be killed or taken. If he attempted to ſtrengthen them by reinforcements from New York, he hazarded the loſs of that iſland, which was already menaced on every ſide, and kept in continual alarm and apprehenſion by the fleet. A danger not leſs than any other was ſtill to be conſidered; the men of war only waited for a fair wind to enter and take poſſeſſion of the Eaſt river, which would have totally cut off all communication between the iſlands. In this ſituation, no hope remained but in a retreat; a matter of no ſmall difficulty and danger, under the eye of ſo vigilant an enemy, and with ſo powerful an army, flushed with ſucceſs, cloſe to their works. This arduous taſk was, however, undertaken, and carried into execution, with great ability, by Gen. Waſhington. In the night of the 29th, their troops were withdrawn from the camp and their different works, and with their baggage, ſtores, and part of their artillery, were conveyed to the water-ſide, imbarked, and paſſed over a long ferry to New York, with ſuch wonderful ſilence and order, that our army did not perceive the leaſt motion, and were ſurpriſed in the morning at finding the lines abandoned, and ſeeing the laſt of the rear guard (or, as they ſay, a party which had returned to carry off ſome ſtores that were left behind) in their boats, and out of danger. Thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the difficulty, embarraſſment, noiſe, and tumult, which attend even by day, and no enemy at hand, a movement of this nature, with ſeveral thouſand men, will be the firſt to acknowledge, that this retreat ſhould hold a high place among military tranſactions.

Soon after the retreat from Long iſland, Gen. Sullivan was ſent, upon parole, with a meſſage from Lord Howe to the congreſs. In this he ſtated, that though he could not at preſent treat with that aſſembly as ſuch, yet he was very deſirous of having a conference with ſome of their members, whom he would conſider for the preſent only as private gentlemen, and would himſelf meet them at ſuch place as they ſhould appoint. He ſaid, That he had, in conjunction with the General, full powers to compromiſe the diſpute between Great Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both; the obtaining of which had detained him near two months, and prevented his arrival before the declaration of independency took place: That he wiſhed a compact might be ſettled at this time, when no deciſive blow was ſtruck, and neither party could ſay they were compelled to enter into the agreement: That if the congreſs were diſpoſed to treat, many things which they had not yet aſked, might and ought to be granted to them; and that if upon the conference any probable ground of an accommodation appeared, the authority of congreſs muſt be afterwards acknowledged, or the compact could not be complete.

The congreſs returned for anſwer, That being the repreſentatives of the Free and Independent States of America, they could not, with propriety, ſend any of their members to confer with him in their private characters; but that, ever deſirous of eſtabliſhing peace on reaſonable terms, they would ſend a committee of their body to know, whether he had any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America; and what that authority was; and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhould think fit to make reſpecting the ſame.

Dr Franklin, Mr Adams, and Mr Rutledge, being appointed as a committee upon this occaſion, waited accordingly upon Lord Howe in Staten iſland. The committee ſum up the account of this conference, which they laid before the congreſs, in the following words: "Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his Lordſhip's commiſſion contained any other authority of importance than what is contained in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons, with ſuch exceptions as the commiſſioners ſhall think proper to make, and of declaring America, or any part of it, to be in the King's peace, upon ſubmiſſion: for, as to the power of inquiring into the ſtate of America, which his Lordſhip mentioned to us, and of conferring

ferring and conſulting with any perſons the commiſſioners might think proper, and repreſenting the reſult of ſuch converſations to the miniſtry, who (provided the colonies would ſubject themſelves) might, after all, or might not, at their pleaſure, make any alterations in the former inſtructions to governors, or propoſe in parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of ſuch a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had ſhe ſtill continued in her ſtate of dependence." [38. 585.—588.]

In this manner the hopes of negotiation by the commiſſioners ended. They endeavoured to make amends for their failure in their civil capacity by the vigour of their military operations. The royal army being now divided from the iſland of New York only by the Eaſt river, were impatient to paſs that narrow boundary. They poſted themſelves along the coaſt where-ever they could ſee or front the enemy, and erected batteries to anſwer, if not to ſilence, theirs. A fleet, conſiſting of conſiderably more than 300 ſail, including tranſports, covered the face of the waters, while the ſhips of war, hovering round the iſland, threatened deſtruction to every part, and were continually engaged with one or other of the batteries by which it was ſurrounded. The ſmall iſlands between the oppoſite ſhores were perpetual objects of conteſt, until, by dint of a well ſerved artillery, the aid of the ſhips, and the intrepidity of the troops, they ſecured thoſe which were moſt neceſſary for their future operations. Thus an almoſt conſtant cannonade was kept up for many days, and the troops who had ſo lately eſcaped from the moſt imminent danger, had little time to quiet their apprehenſions.

Every thing being at length prepared for a deſcent, ſeveral movements were made by the ſhips of war in the North river, in order to draw the attention of the enemy to that ſide of the iſland. Other parts ſeemed equally threatened, and increaſed the uncertainty of the real object of attack. The ſeizure of the iſland of Montreſor, near Hell Gate, and erecting a battery on it to ſilence one which the provincials had at Horen's Hook, ſeemed to indicate a deſign of landing in that part, which was near the centre of New-York iſland.

Whilſt the rebels were in this ſtate of expectation and uncertainty, the firſt diviſion of the army, under the command of Gen. Clinton, with Earl Cornwallis, Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, Brig.-Gen. Leſlie, and the Heſſian Colonel Donop, Sept. 15. imbarked at the head of Newtown-bay, which runs pretty deep into Long iſland, and where they were out of all view of the enemy. Being covered by five ſhips of war upon their entrance into the river, they proceeded to Kepp's bay, about three miles north of New York, where, being leſs expected than in ſome other places, the preparation for defence was not ſo great. The works, however, were not inconſiderable, nor deſtitute of troops; but the fire from the ſhips was ſo inceſſant, and ſo well conducted, that they were ſoon abandoned, and the army landed without oppoſition.

The enemy immediately abandoned the city of New York, with their other poſts on that part of the iſland, and retired towards the north end, where their principal ſtrength lay. They were obliged to leave their artillery, which was conſiderable, and their military ſtores (of which, except powder, there was plenty) behind. They ſuſtained ſome loſs in ſlain, and a greater in priſoners, as well in the retreat, as in the ſubſequent ſkirmiſhes which took place during the day. The ſore remembrance of their late loſs was ſtrongly viſible in every part of their conduct, and their own accounts acknowledged, that ſeveral of the regiments behaved ill.

A brigade of the Britiſh army having taken poſſeſſion of New York, the reſt incamped not far from the centre of the iſland, with the right at Horen's Hook, on the Eaſt river, and the left at the North river, near Bloomingdale; thus occupying the extent of the iſland from ſhore to ſhore, which, though about ſixteen miles in length, is not much above one in breadth. The enemy were very ſtrong in the north of the iſland, where they had great works erected; particularly at Kingſbridge, by which their communication with the continent of New York was kept open, where the works were ſo conſiderable on both ſides of the paſſage, that, in their preſent ſtate of force, they ſeemed to defy all attempts on either. Their neareſt incampment was on the heights of Harlem, at the diſtance of about a mile and a half. Macgowan's paſs, and the ſtrong grounds called *Morris's heights*, lay between them and Kingſbridge, and were defenſible againſt a very ſuperior force. In this ſituation

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ation of both armies, frequent ſkirmiſhes of courſe happened, and it was found by degrees, that their late apprehenſions began to wear away.

Gen. Howe had not been many days in poſſeſſion of New York, when ſome incendiaries, who probably had ſtayed behind and concealed themſelves for that purpoſe, being determined, if poſſible, to prevent its being of any benefit to the conqueror, prepared combuſtibles with great art and ingenuity, and taking the advantage of dry weather, and a briſk wind, ſet fire to the city, Sept. 20. about midnight, in ſeveral places at the ſame time. Thus near a third of that beautiful city was reduced to aſhes; and nothing leſs than the courage and activity of the troops, as well as of the ſailors who were diſpatched from the fleet, could have preſerved any part of the remainder. Many of the wretches who were, as it is ſaid, concerned in this atrocious buſineſs, being detected, experienced a ſummary juſtice, and were precipitated by the fury of the ſoldiers into thoſe flames which they had themſelves kindled.

The General perceiving, that no attempt could be made on the enemy upon the ſide of New York, which would not be attended with great danger, without affording any equal proſpect of ſucceſs, determined at length upon a plan of operation, which would either oblige them to quit their preſent ſtrong ſituation, or render their perſeverance in holding it extremely dangerous. For this purpoſe, the greater part of the army being imbarked, Oct. 12. in flat boats, and other ſmall craft proper for the ſervice, paſſed ſucceſsfully through the dangerous navigation of Hell Gate, which forms a communication between the Eaſt river and the Sound, and landed on Frog's Neck, near the town of Weſt Cheſter, which lies on that part of the continent belonging to New York, upon the ſide of Connecticut.

Earl Percy, with two brigades of Britiſh troops, and one of Heſſian, continued in the lines near Harlem to cover New York. Though this movement was highly judicious in the preſent exact ſtate of things, it ſeems as if it would have been extremely dangerous if Gen. Waſhington had commanded a veteran army on whoſe performance he could rely, and that the corps under Lord Percy would in that caſe have been in great danger. It is, however, to be obſerved, that the powerful fleet which ſurrounded that narrow iſland, would have afforded ſhelter and protection in almoſt any ſituation to which they could have been reduced. This fleet was of infinite ſervice in all the operations of the campaign. In this the inferiority of the provincials was moſt felt, being totally deſtitute of any force of that nature.

The army was detained for ſome days at Frog's Neck, waiting for the arrival of the proviſions and ſtores, and of a reinforcement which was drawn from Staten iſland. They then proceeded thro' Pelham's manor to New Rochelle, which lies on the coaſt of the Sound, as that channel is called, which ſeparates the continent from Long iſland. At this place they were joined by the greater part of a regiment of light horſe from Ireland, one of the tranſports having been taken in the paſſage. They were alſo joined by the ſecond diviſion of Heſſians under Gen. Knyphauſen, with a regiment of Waldeckers, both of which had arrived at New York ſince the departure of the army from thence.

The firſt object of this expedition was, to cut off the communications between Waſhington and the eaſtern colonies; and then, if this meaſure did not bring him to an engagement, to incloſe him on all ſides in his faſtneſſes on the north end of York iſland. The King's troops were now maſters of the lower road to Connecticut and Boſton; but to gain the upper, it was neceſſary to advance to the high grounds called *the White Plains*; a rough, ſtony, and mountainous track; which, however, is only part of the aſcent to a country ſtill higher, rougher, and more difficult. Upon the departure of the army to the higher country, it was deemed neceſſary to leave the ſecond diviſion of Heſſians, with the Waldeck regiment, at New Rochelle, as well to preſerve the communications, as to ſecure the ſupplies of proviſions and neceſſaries that were to arrive at that port. Indeed the army was now ſo powerful, that it was enabled to ſupport every ſervice.

Gen. Waſhington was not inattentive to the danger of his ſituation. He ſaw, that if he continued where he was, he would at length be compelled to commit the whole fortune of the war, and the ſafety of all the colonies, to the hazard of a general engagement; a deciſive

ſion of which he had every cauſe to apprehend the event, and in which a defeat would be final, as there could ſcarcely be a poſſibility of retreat. His army likewiſe, which had been diſheartened by their late misfortunes, was then much reduced by ſickneſs, which the ſeverity of the ſervices, indifferent quarters, inſufficient cloathing, the want of ſalt and other neceſſaries, joined to a ſlovenlineſs generally prevalent in America, had rendered general, and very fatal in his camp.

A grand movement was accordingly made; by which the army was formed into a line of ſmall, detached, and intrenched camps, which occupied every height and ſtrong ground from Valentine's Hill, not far from Kingſbridge, on the right, to the White Plains, and the upper road to Connecticut, on the left. In this poſition they faced the whole line of march of the King's troops at a moderate diſtance, the deep river Brunx covering their front, and the North river at ſome diſtance in their rear, whilſt the open ground to the laſt afforded a ſecure paſſage for their ſtores and baggage to the upper country. A garriſon was left for the protection of Fort Waſhington, the lines of Harlem and Kingſbridge.

In this ſituation of the enemy, Gen. Howe thought it neceſſary to proceed with great circumſpection. The progreſs was ſlow, the march of the army cloſe, the incampments compact, and well guarded with artillery, and the moſt ſoldier-like caution uſed in every reſpect. This did not reſtrain the enemy from ſending parties over the Brunx to impede their march, which occaſioned ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, in which the royal army were generally ſucceſsful. Upon the approach of the army to the White Plains, the enemy quitted their detached camps along the Brunx, and joining their left, took a ſtrong ground of incampment before the Britiſh on the former.

Every thing being prepared for bringing the enemy to action, the army marched early in the morning [Oct. 28.] in two columns towards the White Plains, the left being commanded by Gen. Heiſter. Before noon, all the enemy's advanced parties being drove back to their works by the light infantry and Heſſian chaſſeurs, the army formed, with the right upon the road from Mamoroneck, at about a mile's diſtance from their centre, and the left to the Brunx, at about the ſame diſtance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A body of the enemy poſſeſſed an advantageous ground, that was ſeparated from their right flank by the Brunx, and which alſo, by its windings, covered that corps in front from the left of our army. As this poſt would have been of great conſequence in attacking that flank of the intrenchments, Brig.-Gen. Leſlie, with the ſecond brigade of Britiſh troops, the Heſſian grenadiers under Col. Donop, and a battalion of that corps, were ordered to diſlodge the enemy. Previous to their attack, Col. Ralle, who commanded a brigade of Heſſians on the left, had paſſed the Brunx, and gained a poſt, which enabled him to annoy the enemy's flank, while they were engaged with the other forces in front.

Though the paſſage of the river was difficult, it was performed with the greateſt ſpirit; and the 28th and 35th regiments, being the firſt that paſſed, formed with the greateſt ſteadineſs, under the enemy's fire on the oppoſite ſide; they then aſcended a ſteep hill in defiance of all oppoſition, and ruſhing on the enemy, ſoon routed, and drove them from their works. No leſs alacrity was ſhewn by the other troops in ſupporting theſe two regiments. The gaining of this important poſt took up a conſiderable time, which was prolonged by the enemy's ſtill ſupporting a broken and ſcattered engagement, in defence of the adjoining walls and hedges. In the evening, the Heſſian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights within cannon-ſhot of the intrenchments, the 2d brigade of Britiſh formed in their rear, and the two Heſſian brigades, on the left of the ſecond. The right and centre of the army did not remove from the ground upon which they had formed. In that poſition the whole army lay upon their arms during the night, with a full intention, and in the higheſt expectation of attacking the enemy's camp next morning.

It was perceived in the morning that the enemy had drawn back their encampment in the night, and had greatly ſtrengthened their lines by additional works. Upon this account the attack was deferred, and it was thought neceſſary to wait for the arrival of the 4th brigade, and of two battalions of the 6th, which had been left with Lord Percy at New York. Upon the arrival of theſe troops, the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made in the evening, for attacking the enemy

early on the laſt of October; but an extreme wet night and morning prevented this deſign from being carried into execution.

In the mean time, General Waſhington had not the ſmalleſt intention of venturing an engagement, whilſt there was a poſſibility of its being avoided. He knew, that delay was in ſome ſort victory to him; that ſmall actions, which could not in the leaſt affect the public ſafety, would more effectually train his men to ſervice, and inure them to danger, than a general action, which might in one day decide their own, and the fate of America. It muſt be acknowledged, that in the courſe of this campaign, and more particularly in this part of it, he fully performed the part of no mean commander.

The American accounts ſay, that upon our covering four or five batteries with a powerful artillery, preparatory to an attack, together with the General's knowledge that by turning his camp, the Britiſh might become poſſeſſed of hills at his back which totally commanded it, he found it neceſſary to change his poſition. He accordingly quitted his camp on the night of the 1ſt of November, and took higher ground towards the Northcaſtle diſtrict, having firſt ſet fire to the town or village of White Plains, as well as to all the houſes and forage near the lines. The Britiſh army on the next day took poſſeſſion of their intrenchment.

Gen. Howe ſeeing that the enemy could not be enticed to an engagement, and that the nature of the country did not admit of their being forced to it, determined not to loſe time in a fruitleſs purſuit, and to take this opportunity of driving them out of their ſtrong holds in York iſland; an operation which their army could not now poſſibly prevent. For this purpoſe, Gen. Knyphauſen croſſed the country from New Rochelle, and having taken poſſeſſion of King's-bridge without oppoſition, entered York iſland, and took his ſtation to the north of Fort Waſhington, to which the enemy had retired at his approach.

Fort Waſhington lay on the weſt ſide of New York iſland, not far from King's-bridge, near Jeffery's hook, and almoſt facing Fort Lee on the Jerſey ſide, from which it was ſeparated by the North river. This work, though not contemptible, was not ſufficient to reſiſt heavy artillery; and it was by no means of a ſufficient extent for any other purpoſe than the ſtrengthening of lines. But the ſituation was extremely ſtrong, and the approaches difficult.

The army having returned ſlowly by the North river, encamped Nov. 13. on the heights of Fordham, at a moderate diſtance from King's-bridge, with that river on its right, and the Brunx on the left. Every thing being prepared for attacking the fort, and the commander, Col. Magaw, refuſing a ſummons to ſurrender, and declaring he would defend it to the laſt extremity, a general aſſault was determined upon, as ſaving the time that would be loſt in regular approaches. The garriſon conſiſted of near 3000 men, and the ſtrong grounds round the fort were covered with lines and works. Four attacks were made at the ſame time Nov. 16. The firſt on the north ſide, was conducted by Gen. Knyphauſen, at the head of two columns of Heſſians and Waldeckers. The ſecond, on the eaſt, was led on by Brig.-Gen. Mathew, at the head of the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, ſupported by Lord Cornwallis with the 1ſt and 2d battalions of grenadiers, and the 33d regiment. Theſe forces croſſed the Eaſt river in flat boats, and as the enemy's works there extended the breadth of the iſland, redoubts and batteries were erected on the oppoſite ſhore, as well to cover the landing of the troops, as to annoy thoſe works which were near the water. The third attack, which was principally intended as a feint to diſtract the enemy, was conducted by Lt-Col. Stirling, with the 42d regiment, who paſſed the Eaſt river lower down, between the ſecond and fourth attacks. The laſt attack was made by Lord Percy, with the corps which he commanded on the ſouth of the iſland. All the attacks were ſupported with a numerous, powerful, and well-ſerved artillery.

The Heſſians under Gen. Knyphauſen had a thick wood to paſs, where the enemy were very advantageouſly poſted, and a warm engagement was continued for a conſiderable time, in which the former were much expoſed, and behaved with great firmneſs and bravery. In the mean time the light infantry landed, and were expoſed both before and after to a very briſk and continual fire from the enemy, who were themſelves covered by the rocks and trees among which they were poſted. The former, however, with their

their uſual alertneſs and activity, extricated themſelves by clambering up a very ſteep and rough mountain, when they ſoon diſperſed the enemy, and made way for the landing of the reſt of the troops without oppoſition. During theſe tranſactions, Lord Percy having carried an advanced work on his ſide, Col. Stirling was ordered to attempt a landing, and two battalions of the 2d brigade to ſupport him. This ſervice was effected by the Colonel with great bravery. He advanced his boats through a very heavy fire, which they bore with the greateſt firmneſs and perſeverance; and forcing his way up a ſteep height, gained the ſummit, and took 170 priſoners, notwithſtanding a bold and good defence made by the enemy.

In the mean time Col. Ralle, who led the right column of Gen. Knyphauſen's attack, having forced the enemy, after a conſiderable oppoſition, from their ſtrong poſts in his line, puſhed forward to their works, and lodged his column within an hundred yards of the fort; and being ſoon after joined by the General with the left column, who had at length overcome the impediments which he met with in the wood, the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. The loſs on either ſide was not in any degree proportioned to the warmth, length, and variety of the action. The quantity of gunpowder found in the fort was utterly inadequate to the purpoſe of almoſt the ſhorteſt defence. How ſo large a body was left with ſo poor a proviſion, is extremely unaccountable. But the narrative of all theſe tranſactions is hitherto very imperfect.

Upon this acquiſition, a ſtrong body of forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis was paſſed over the North river, in order to take Fort Lee, and make a further impreſſion in the Jerſeys. The garriſon of 2000 men had a narrow eſcape, by abandoning the fort, Nov. 18. juſt before his Lordſhip's arrival, leaving their artillery, ſtores, tents, and every thing behind. Our troops afterwards over-ran the greater part of both the Jerſeys without oppoſition, the enemy flying every where before them; and at length extended their winter-cantonments from New Brunſwick to the Delaware. If they had any means of paſſing that river upon their firſt arrival in its neighbourhood, there ſeems little doubt, conſidering the conſternation and diſmay which then prevailed among the enemy, that they might eaſily have become maſters of the city of Philadelphia; but the former, very prudently, either deſtroyed the boats, or removed them out of the way.

During theſe ſucceſſes in the Jerſeys, Gen. Clinton, with two brigades of Britiſh and two of Heſſian troops, with a ſquadron of ſhips of war under the command of Sir Peter Parker, were ſent to make an attempt upon Rhode iſland. In this enterpriſe they ſucceeded beyond expectation. The rebels having abandoned the iſland at their approach, Dec. 8. they took poſſeſſion of it without the loſs of a man; at the ſame time that they blocked up Hopkins's ſquadron, which was in the harbour of Providence, on the adjoining continent. The ſquadron and troops continued here during the winter, where they had better quarters than any other of the King's forces. Hitherto the royal army had ſucceeded in every object ſince their landing at Staten iſland. The provincial army, beſides the loſs by ſword, by captivity, and by deſertion, began to dwindle to very ſmall numbers, from the nature of their military engagement. They were only inliſted for a year; and the coloniſts, who were but little uſed to any reſtraint, very ill brooked even ſo long an abſence from their families. At the expiration of the term, but few were prevailed upon to continue in ſervice. Every thing ſeemed to promiſe a deciſive event in favour of the royal arms, and a ſubmiſſion of ſome of the principal colonies was hourly expected.

On the properties of Land from the external appearance.

When land produces wild thyme, it is generally good for feeding cattle. Camomile ſhews a ſoil mellow, and conſequently fit for the production of wheat. Burnet proves proper for paſture. Mallows denote it ſuited to the purpoſes of a kitchen-garden. Betony and ſtrawberries direct to wood.

When ground produces nothing but furze, broom, holly, &c. it ſhould be ſet out for plantations of pines, firs, and other ſuch-like trees. But when the land is covered with moſs, ruſhes, yarrow, and ſhrubby half-withered plants, we may ſuppoſe it to be the worſt of ſoils, and very ill adapted to the purpoſes of agriculture.

PARLIAMENT. [81. 260.]

On the 4th of December Col. Barré made four motions, That there be laid before this Houſe,—1. An account of the ſavings out of the grants made by parliamen for the pay of his Majeſty's national and foreign troops, from Sept. 29. 1775 to Sept. 29. 1777, diſtinguiſhing each year, and how the ſame have been applied;—2. The eſtabliſhment of general and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of hoſpitals, with their reſpective pay and appointments, in North America and the Weſt Indies, for the years 1774, 1775, 6, 7, 8;—3. An account of the number of recruits raiſed for his Majeſty's ſervice in G. Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 29. 1774 to Sept. 29. 1777, diſtinguiſhing each year;—4. An account of the number of perſons employed in the different branches of the commiſſariate in North America and the Weſt Indies, with their reſpective pay and appointments, for the years 1774, 5, 6, 7, 8:—which were all paſſed without oppoſition.

The report of a grant of 682,816l. for the charge of the office of ordnance, for ordinaries and extraordinaries, of the enſuing year, being made, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved to recommit the report; ſupporting his motion by a ſpeech, which is wholly taken up in reprobating the American war.

Col. Barré objected to the enormity of the ſum. Though (ſaid he) the vote paſſed laſt night in the committee, I think it my duty to object to it; I think it my duty to inquire into the reaſons why ſuch a ſupply is wanted. 683,000l. is a larger ſum than was called for in the year 1759, that year in which the Britiſh name was in its zenith of fame, when her arms were employed in every part of the world. But permit me to repeat to you, Mr Speaker, the votes for the five firſt years of the laſt war. It will ſerve, in ſome degree, to ſhew the extent of the preſent conteſt. The ordnance-charge for the firſt year then was no more than 300,000l. for ordinaries and extraordinaries; the ſecond year's charge was 390,000l.; the third year's, 393,000l.; the fourth year's, 544,000l.; and the fifth year's, which was the greateſt year of the Britiſh name, no more than 543,000l. This, Sir, is a plain, unornamented tale. There is no figure of rhetoric ſo demonſtrative and convincing as a figure of arithmetic. Our ordnance-charge this year, the fourth of the American war, exceeds by 140,000l. the charge for the year 1759, and is greater than any grant ever made for any one year except 1761, when every reſource of this kingdom was ſtrained to an extent unknown before, and incredible even to ourſelves; and yet the charge for 1761 exceeds the preſent by no more than 40,000l. [23. 458.]. I am hopeful we will ſeriouſly inveſtigate the cauſe of this monſtrous charge. At the ſame time I beg leave to obſerve, that, in my humble opinion, it is hurtful, nay dangerous, to employ ſuch quantities of artillery: it lulls the ſpirits of the ſoldiery into a liſtleſs ſecurity, prejudicial in the day of fight; they become tame, indolent, and careleſs; they place their confidence in the artillery which covers them, and not in the bravery of their own efforts: and I leave it to every experienced ſoldier, nay to every ſenſible man, to determine, which is the beſt defence, and the ſureſt bulwark in the day of battle, a range of the heavieſt cannon, or a troop of naked ſoldiery, whoſe boſoms are intrepid, and ſteeled to danger. For my part, I would at all times place my ſafety, not on the vigour of my cannon, but on the boſoms of my men. And I hope we ſhall be told, why, at this time, it is thought neceſſary to employ ſuch enormous quantities of an article that, by its enormity, becomes a nuiſance.

Sir Charles Bunbury apologized for his inability to ſpeak with that dignity that was ſuitable to the Houſe in which he had then the honour to ſtand. He had formerly been an advocate, he ſaid, for lenient meaſures and a reconciliation with the colonies; every day ſhewed him more and more the neceſſity of adopting the advice he had preſumed to give. America was invincible; the experience of every campaign added credit to the aſſertion: our reſources have been founded, and, ſorry he was to ſay, they were not unfathomable: exceſſive ſums are borrowed, and the whole art of financiering ranſacked, to find out means of raiſing the neceſſary ſums to pay the intereſt. As a country-gentleman, he called on his brethren of that denomination to interpoſe, and ſave their country. Their paſſive acquieſcence to every new burden had made Sir Robert Walpole ſay, that the landed gentlemen were like the flocks upon their plains; they ſuffer-

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ed themſelves to be ſhorn without reſiſtance; while the trading part of the nation reſembled the boar, who would not let a briſtle be plucked from his back without making the whole pariſh echo with his complaints: what with ſpecious pretences and fair words to the one, and treaſury-acorns with which the other was fed, the miniſter had effectually ſilenced the hog, and impoſed upon the honeſt ſimplicity and patience of the ſheep.—What America would do now, he would not take upon him to ſay; but he could aſſure the Houſe, from the authority of a dear but unfortunate relation of his, the unhappy Gen. Lee, that the Americans would, at the beginning of the diſpute, have been perfectly ſatisfied to ſubmit in every reſpect to G. Britain, provided they ſhould be at liberty to raiſe, by what means they thought proper, any ſum which the parliament of England ſhould demand of them. He could not tell whether they would make ſuch an offer now: but he would put them to the teſt; and, by offering them peace, employ the only poſſible means to ſubdue them; and that was by dividing them. Their independence was carried in the congreſs but by a majority of two; it is therefore probable, that a ſtrong party might be brought over, by granting them honourable terms: etiquette, punctilio, and every conſideration of that kind, ſhould be given up: the public good ſhould overbalance every motive of that nature. The ſtate-phyſicians had employed wrong remedies to cure them; they preſcribed bliſters, and ſet their patients mad: for his part, as he was but an humble apothecary in politics, he would apply a healing plaiſter. It might be objected, that, perhaps, they would not bear it: he would in that caſe make uſe both of perſuaſion and force. The ingredients of this plaiſter were a repeal of all the laws enacted againſt them ſince the beginning of the diſturbances; and a poſitive renunciation on the part of the parliament to any claim of right to tax the colonies. This was a remedy which he flattered himſelf would ſtill be able to effect a cure.

Mr George Onſlow inſiſted, that it was better to loſe America by arms than by treaty; negotiation would put an end to any further claim, while even a total defeat did not preclude us from renewing the war whenever we ſhould find ourſelves able to proſecute it with a probability of ſucceſs. The poſitive, the inevitable, the immediate conſequence of American independence muſt be the loſs of Newfoundland, and all our ſugar-iſlands: for by their alliance with France and Spain, their united fleets in that part of the world would be much too powerful for any force we could keep there. He voted againſt the repeal of the ſtamp-act; becauſe he was of opinion, that we had a right to tax America; and he was ſatisfied that the country-gentlemen were ſo thoroughly convinced of the ſupremacy of parliament over the colonies, that they would never have conſented to a repeal of the ſtamp-act, if it had not been accompanied with the declaratory act. He did not heſitate to affirm, with a knowledge of the *regio del ſtato*, delicacy, and grace peculiar to himſelf, that the rebellion in America was fomented, nouriſhed, and ſupported by the inflammatory ſpeeches, and other means, uſed by the incendiaries in that Houſe; but he truſted the nation, notwithſtanding all the diſaſters which had happened, was ſtill equal to the chaſtiſement of all its foreign and domeſtic foes.

Mr Thomas Townſhend anſwered the reflections of the laſt gentleman in a cool and concluſive manner; and having called back the Houſe to the queſtion, he inſiſted upon knowing why ſo immenſe a ſum was neceſſary, and he hoped ſome gentlemen in office would explain it in a clear and diſtinct manner.

Sir Charles Cocks ſaid, he ſhould be happy to give all the information in his power to the Houſe; and he was ſenſible, he ſaid, that he could make it appear, that no want of œconomy in the board or offices of ordnance gave riſe to the advanced charge. He then enumerated the ſeveral appointments of the artillery. The great reaſons of the advance in the charge this year from the laſt, are ſeveral, but moſtly belong to the civil board in repairing garriſons, forts, &c. There has been, indeed, an augmentation of 944 men, recruited at a great expence, ſince laſt year, and the difference of the charge, upon the whole, is 56,000 l.

Mr Burke then roſe, and after expreſſing his ſurpriſe at the enormity of the charge, he told the Houſe he was the repreſentative of one of the firſt counties, and moſt populous, commercial town, except London, in the kingdom. He believed his conſtituents paid one tenth part of the ſupplies granted by this Houſe; he

he therefore thought it his duty to ſearch into the reaſons of the ſupply called for; and, as this appeared ſo enormous and unreaſonable, unprecedented and unaccountable, he would have the moſt particular information. He would be acquainted with every item,—he would know every reaſon for the grant,—he ſhould conſider himſelf a thief, without intereſt, if he permitted his conſtituents pockets to be picked without being told for what or wherefore. The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſays he, has told us it is not owing to the improvidence of office, nor to the extravagance of the ſeveral departments, that the advance is owing;—he has told us all he can tell;—he has ſatisfied us in regard to his and his colleagues œconomy. They have barely executed the orders they have received. But I want to hear the reaſons of thoſe orders;—I want to hear why ſuch quantities of ordnance, and ſuch numbers of men, were wanted. Some perſon in the cabinet muſt, ſhall inform me. I will not leave this ſeat, nor depart from this Houſe, till I am ſatisfied. I think I ſhall be excuſed by my country, if I ſpeak again and again on the ſubject,—if I tranſgreſs the point of order, and urge my ſuit by many repetitions. I ſhall think myſelf within the beſt point of order, if I adhere to the intereſt of my conſtituents, and not have their pockets picked for moonſhine. I promiſe you, Mr Speaker, I will not go to ſupper, nor regard order, till I am ſatisfied. What! the enormous ſum of 683,000 l. for ordnance, 140,000 l. more than was voted for the year 1759, when we were at war with France and Spain, and had armies in America, in the Weſt Indies, and over all Europe, and immenſe fleets full of cannon over all the world, in every ſea, and in every climate. Is it not ſtrange and unaccountable?—ought we not to enquire into this new proof of miniſterialiſm? In 1759 we employed 250,000 men, this year we have 89,000; and yet a greater ſum by 140,000 l. is wanted to ſupply the ordnance. Common ſenſe revolts at the idea,—laughs at the abſurdity. He then went into a long diſquiſition, and in a progreſſive order enumerated the many meaſures of government that had induced him to be conſiſtent in abominating the war: and concluded with calling again for information.

Mr Langlois ſaid, one great reaſon of the advance was, that the train were acting in a hoſtile country in every ſenſe of the word, ſo that every equipment was prepared and forwarded from hence at a greater expence than uſual.

Mr Burke owned, he was obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for his explanation. America was an hoſtile country; and our troops met the moſt abſolute hoſtility ever known; but that was no reaſon.—He wanted to be informed particularly, why ſuch equipments were neceſſary, and why ſo many men were there?

Sir Charles Frederick ſaid, that ſending the artillery-companies in three different bodies, to ſerve under as many generals in different places, had been attended with double the expence of what would have been neceſſary had they ſerved in one corps; that the foreign troops in Britiſh pay in the laſt war, found themſelves in ammunition, and that was the reaſon why the eſtimate in 1759 was not more than double what it appears to have been, as that was an eſtimate only for ordnance-ſtores for the Britiſh troops.

Mr Burke ſaid, he was very unhappy to hear it, though it was very true, "we do pay for all;"—but he nevertheleſs inſiſted on knowing, why the foreign troops were not on the ſame footing as during the late war?

Lord North roſe, and ſaid, that though we had 250,000 men in pay in the year 1759, yet the ordnance-eſtimate was made only for the Britiſh forces, which were only a very ſmall part of that number; that the ſubſidies paid to the German princes included the ammunition, ſtores, &c. and were provided for apart and independent of the ordnance-eſtimate; that he had not expected ſuch a motion would have been made, or he would have examined the eſtimates of 1759; that he would take the firſt opportunity to do it, and imagined upon inquiry he would be found to be right in his opinion. There were a thouſand other circumſtances which conſtituted the difference; but the chief was, the including in the one, and the excluding from the other, the expence of the German artillery. We paid for them at both periods; but in 1759, the charge, though in effect eſſentially the ſame, was placed to a ſeparate account. He would, however, compare the eſtimates, which would enable him to give a more particular and full explanation on a future day.

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Mr Burke ſaid, he was happy, that he had ſet the premier to ſtudy; and he ſhould depend upon his honour for a ſatisfactory anſwer. —— The reſolutions were ſeverally agreed to.

On the 5th of December, Col. Barré moved for an addreſs to the King, That his Majeſty would give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, "copies, or extracts, of all letters which have been received, by any of his Majeſty's miniſters, from Gen. Gage, Lord Howe, Gen. Howe, and Gen. Carleton, from July 1. 1775 to Dec. 5. 1777, ſo far as the ſame relate to reinforcements of ſhips, marines, or land-forces."—— Mr Jenkinſon ſaid, he was totally ignorant of the meaning of the queſtion in regard to effect; he knew not how far it might extend, how far be proper, and how far it might affect any particular man or men; and concluded with moving to put the previous queſtion, that the motion ſhould be delayed till a future day. — Col. Barré ſaid, he thought it his duty to call for the above-mentioned papers in time, that they might be ſeen and examined previous to the day of general inquiry [77.]. —— Mr Welbore Ellis, and the Lords North and George Germaine, oppoſed the motion; Meſſ. T. Townſhend, Burke, and Fox, ſpoke for it; Col. Barré ſpoke again; and concluded with averring, that ſeveral applications, without effect, had been made by the General for reinforcements. —— The previous queſtion was then put, and it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

Mr D. Hartley made ſome motions, which he introduced by a ſpeech in ſubſtance as follows.

"Sir, The great importance of the ſubject upon which I ſhall offer ſome opinions to the Houſe this day, will, I hope, plead my apology, for the trouble which I am going to give them. I wiſh to call their moſt ſerious attention to the extravagant and boundleſs expences of the American war, which after all is an impracticable project, as well as unjuſt, and univerſally deſtructive. I take this early part of the ſeſſion to ſtate the expences of the war, if it ſhould continue another campaign, that you may be apprized in time. What is called the budget-day is uſually at the end of the ſeſſion, when all meaſures of the year are decided and entered upon: it is then too late to conſider of the expences; meaſures that are predetermined, muſt be ſupported, coſt what they will. But if the enormous expence of this fatal war, and all the ruinous conſequences which await the landed and commercial intereſts of this country, afford any arguments to with-hold your hand, now is the time to attend to them.

To give you in one view the amount of the American war hitherto, with the ſuperadded expences of only one more campaign, will make a ſtupendous total; ſuch a total as if the Houſe had been apprized of it but two years ago, I think the moſt bigotted advocate for the war would have heſitated. But it was a maſterpiece of craft in the adminiſtration, to lead us on inſenſibly, concealing from the public the fatal conſequences, till we were plunged in too far to retreat. The Houſe muſt well remember, at the opening of the firſt ſeſſion of this parliament, which was the beginning of the war, that a three-ſhilling land-tax was voted before Chriſtmas, to take off the alarms of the landed gentlemen. Your ſeamen were reduced to a lower eſtabliſhment than they had been for the four preceding years; they were reduced at the beginning of the ſeſſion to 16,000 men, which is the loweſt eſtabliſhment for profound peace. The miniſter amuſed the public in that ſeſſion with paying off a million of the national debt. All this was done to lead you inſenſibly on, by falſe pretences, till it was too late to retreat. Unfortunately the miniſter obtained his end; the deception was univerſally encouraged. Thoſe who would have adviſed you of theſe deceptions, and of your dangers, were browbeaten and diſcountenanced; even a patient hearing was denied to them. In this particular department of the revenue, I have made it my buſineſs every year, to lay a true and accurate ſtate before you, in oppoſition to thoſe premeditated and treacherous fallacies which have been impoſed upon the Houſe by the authority of the adminiſtration. I ſhould think myſelf unworthy of any farther confidence of this Houſe, if I had been the author of all thoſe fallacies which have brought this country to the brink of ruin. But, Sir, I have never deceived you, nor have I offered any idle tales or viſionary calculations to the Houſe. Your journals will bear me teſtimony. The ſuperior authority of the miniſter's opinion in this Houſe overbore mine. Upon his authority they gave a negative to thoſe eſtimates and calculations,

calculations, which, however, in the reſult have proved true. That they have proved true, this Houſe and the nation now know to their coſt. I once more offer myſelf, in humble deference to their wiſdom, but claiming ſome confidence in their opinion. I ſay to you, now, Truſt no longer thoſe falſe prophets who have ſo conſtantly miſled and deceived you. Your haſty confidence in theſe deceivers has already coſt you twenty millions, and perhaps twenty thouſand lives. Stop here, and conſider a little the buſineſs which you are involved in. If the warning which you have had from a cruel and deſtructive experience, will not make you wiſer, I know not what will; but henceforward, at leaſt, that blindneſs and cruelty muſt be wilful, which can proceed to ſacrifice thouſands upon thouſands of the lives of your fellow-ſubjects, and of thoſe unfortunate men who would ſtill have been our fellow-ſubjects had it not been for the dark and ruinous counſels and conduct of our miniſters. Why will you add another twenty millions to all the waſte of public money which has already been ſo profuſely laviſhed?

I have prepared eſtimates of the expences which probably may be incurred if you proceed to another campaign; which, if the Houſe is ſo diſpoſed, I will lay before them. According to my computation, the total of the American war, as ſuppoſed to continue only for one more campaign, in the year 1778, will amount to between thirty and forty millions. The documents upon which I form this opinion are now lying upon your table. I have collected from the papers before the Houſe, the expences of the navy, army, and ordnance, during the late war, and in the preſent war, both upon the ordinary eſtimates, and the extraordinary and contingent expences. I have endeavoured to ſelect ſuch circumſtances as are ſimilar to the preſent; and to adapt others with ſuch ſuitable allowances as may aſſiſt us in the inquiry. My firſt motion is conceived in very general terms, viz. That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the farther proſecution of the American war muſt be attended with an *enormous* expence. The term *enormous* is the favourite word of the Noble Lord at the head of the treaſury; therefore, Sir, I think I may depend upon him for ſeconding this preliminary motion of mine. My ſecond motion is the ſpecific point upon which the debate will turn, viz. Whether the total expence of the American war may probably, by the end of the next campaign, amount to between thirty and forty millions? My reaſon for putting the preliminary motion as I have done, is this; that in the debate upon the firſt motion the ſpecific matter of the ſecond motion will be diſcuſſed; and if upon that diſcuſſion it ſhould appear to the Houſe, that any other probable total is nearer to the preſumptive proofs, I ſhall be open to conviction, and ready to alter the terms of the ſecond motion according to the reſult of the debate. If the account be over-rated or under-rated, I can rectify accordingly; but let us at leaſt know what is the probable eſtimate that we muſt reckon upon. Call it near thirty millions, or more than thirty, or between thirty and forty; I believe this laſt phraſe will be nearer than any other. I have always ſubmitted my thoughts fairly and openly to the Houſe, and to the comments of the Noble Lord at the head of the treaſury: the eſtimates which I formerly laid before you have never been found fallacious or extravagant. Surely, Sir, I aſk nothing unreaſonable; I only aſk that you will think before you act.

I am aware of an objection which the Noble Lord may make, not to the matter, but to the time. It may be ſaid, that this diſcuſſion more properly belongs to the committee upon the ſtate of the nation, which is appointed to ſit after the holidays. To which I can only reply, that I am ſolicitous to throw out to the Houſe the ſtate of the concomitant expences of the war in the earlieſt part of the ſeſſion, hand in hand with your vote for the land-tax, that the landed gentlemen may be appriſed what they are preparing for themſelves. If they do not interpoſe to ſtop the farther progreſs of this deſtructive war, four ſhillings in the pound will be entailed upon them for ever: and I will venture to propheſy to them, that four ſhillings in the pound will not be all that they will have to pay. In the conſideration of an infinite multitude of matters which will come before the committee upon the ſtate of the nation, the landed intereſt may not have that pre-eminent conſideration that I wiſh. I look upon the landed gentlemen as the watchmen and guardians of the ſtate, therefore I would have a word with them in the foremoſt place, and before the ſtorm rages which is coming on

space, to confound land, funds, manufactures, and commerce, in one common ruin.

The ruin is univerſal, and without bounds; your naval power will be exhauſted, and the very ſources of it deſtroyed; your armies are baffled and diſgraced; one entire army is ſwallowed up, and perhaps another may ſoon be in a condition not much better. I pretend not to any ſagacity above other perſons, but I have endeavoured to get the beſt information of the temper and powers of America, from the wiſeſt and moſt informed perſons, and from thoſe who are at all times friends to reconciliation and peace, and who have been very ſincerely well-affected towards this country. I told you, three years ago, that America would turn out an army of 50,000 men; which you then laughed at, and would not believe. I have told you, that they were united, and that you could not touch an hair of the head of America: you have found it true. The men that you ſend thither are devoted to certain deſtruction: *Ibunt, et redibunt nunquam.* The whole conduct of the miniſters of this country has been folly and impotent rage. If they cannot conquer, they will deſtroy. Every ſalutary warning has been deſpiſed; prudent plans and counſels, as well as pernicious ones, have been laid before you. It cannot be doubted but that Dr Franklin was well acquainted with the true ſtate and temper of his own country, and of his own countrymen. He has given full warning to this country, both in public and in private, of the ruinous conſequences of the meaſures which have been adopted. The prudence of his advice, and prophetic warnings to this country, ſtand upon record; he gave them publicly at your bar in the year 1766; he gave a moſt material helping hand towards the reſtoration of peace in that happy year; if his advice had been followed in the ſubſequent meaſures, we ſhould not now be dipped in blood. I will, with permiſſion, read to the Houſe a letter which I received from him in the year 1775, at a time when we were all fellow-ſubjects together, and before that fatal prohibitory act, by which you caſt your colonies out from your protection. I did read it to you in my place, within a few days after I received it; but you were then confident of having America under your feet, and deſpiſed every propoſition recommending peace and lenient meaſures. The letter is as follows.

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 3. 1775. I wiſh as earneſtly as you can do for peace, and ſhould rejoice exceedingly to co-operate with you for that end; but every ſhip from G. Britain brings ſome intelligence of new meaſures that tend more to exaſperate; and it ſeems to me, that until you have found, by dear experience, the reducing us by force impracticable, you will think of nothing fair or reaſonable. We have, as yet, only reſolved on defenſive meaſures. If you would recal your forces, and ſtay at home, we ſhould meditate nothing againſt you. A little time ſo given for cooling on both ſides, might have excellent effects. But you will goad and provoke us; you deſpiſe us too much; and you are inſenſible of the Italian adage, That there is no little enemy. I am perſuaded the body of the Britiſh people are our friends; but they are changeable, and by your lying gazettes may ſoon be made our enemies. Our reſpect for them will proportionably diminiſh; and I ſee clearly we are on the high-road towards perpetual enmity, hatred, and deteſtation. A ſeparation will of courſe be inevitable. 'Tis a million of pities ſo fair a plan as we have been engaged in, for increaſing ſtrength and empire with public felicity, ſhould be deſtroyed by the mangling hands of blundering miniſters. It will not be deſtroyed. God will protect and proſper it. You will only exclude yourſelves from any ſhare in it. We hear more troops and ſhips are coming out. We know you may do us a great deal of miſchief; but we are determined to bear it; patiently as long as we can; but if you flatter yourſelves with beating us into ſubmiſſion, you know neither the people nor the country. The congreſs is ſtill ſitting, and will wait the reſult of their laſt petition."

And what was the reſult of this laſt petition? His Majeſty was adviſed by his miniſters, fatally for the honour, intereſt, and juſtice of this country, to ſay, that no anſwer ſhould be given! [37. 431.] What then was there left for the Americans, but to take up arms in their own defence, when their petitions were rejected unheard, and the whole force of this country, and all the mercenary forces of Europe, were ſent to invade them?

I have often ſaid in this Houſe, and I muſt repeat it, that I ſhall never call

theſe men rebels, nor their cauſe rebellion, but a juſtifiable reſiſtance. You cannot look into your own bill of rights, but you will ſee a formal recognition of the right of reſiſtance in the ſubject. When the liberties and privileges of a Britiſh ſubject are invaded, and his petitions rejected, every ſuch ſubject has a right to the uſe of arms in his own defence. So ſays the act which is declaratory of the rights of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the corner-ſtone of all the liberties which we enjoy in this country [7. 563.]. As, in my opinion, upon theſe conſtitutional principles, the reſiſtance in the beginning of theſe troubles was juſtifiable on the part of the Americans, who were then our fellow-ſubjects; I muſt now, upon the ſame principles, conſider our perſeverance as the continuation of an unjuſt war on our part againſt them.—And what have you got by this war? You have gained nothing, but you have loſt thirteen provinces. It is to thoſe miniſters who have ſyſtematically invaded their rights, and rejected all their petitions, that you are indebted for this loſs. They have ſummed up all their pernicious meaſures in this but fatal act, of adviſing the King to reject unheard the united petition of all the American colonies. That man has much to anſwer for to this country, who adviſed that fatal meaſure: and I hope the time will come when this Houſe will addreſs the King to know who did adviſe it. It was done juſt upon the eve of the acceſſion to office of the Noble Lord who is now at the head of the American department. I do not charge it upon him, becauſe I have no ſpecific grounds for ſuch a charge; but this much I am free to ſay, that the ſpirit of ſuch a meaſure is more conformable to the ſyſtem which has been followed ſince his acceſſion to office, than to the ſyſtem which prevailed before, and which was ſet aſide to make way for him. Of another fact, however, we are well aſſured, and of the author and adviſer. Since the Noble Lord at the head of the American department came into office, his Majeſty has been adviſed not to lay the leaſt ſcrap of information before the Houſe. Before that time we had ſome information from the correſpondence of the plantation-office laid before us. That information was partial indeed, and garbled; but now the miniſter holds up his head in a haughtier ſtyle; he does not condeſcend to take the leaſt notice of parliament, or to give us the leaſt ſcrap of information. We know that he is reſponſible, and that, by ſecreting all information, he takes a great riſk of reſponſibility upon himſelf: but what is the conſideration of a private perſon to the great intereſts of the whole ſtate at large? If he ſhall ever be found to have ſecreted information from parliament, which might have guided the counſels of this Houſe to other meaſures, the reſponſibility of a private man can be no adequate recompence to his country, for having led them blindfold to ruin.

What then is there left for us to do in this diſaſtrous ſtate of things? Indeed, Sir, I can hardly ſee one ray of hope. You would not hearken to advice in time. You would not offer any conditional terms of ſubmiſſion to your colonies. You gave them no alternative, but independence, or unconditional ſubmiſſion. They are now in poſſeſſion of independence, and you cannot wreſt it from them. Sir, you know my ſentiments upon this matter of independence; I have laid them before the Houſe upon former occaſions. I confeſs, that I do not ſee the horrors attending the legiſlative independence of your colonies that many perſons do. If I could flatter myſelf, that the Houſe would conſent patiently to hear ſuch a propoſition debated, I think their terrors would vaniſh; and, after all, you cannot help yourſelves. There is no wiſdom in declaring a thing inadmiſſible, that certainly muſt and will come to paſs. If the Houſe would lend a favourable ear to ſuch a propoſition, I ſhould conceive a ray of hope, that things might ſtill end well.

I have in my hand a propoſition, which I read to the Houſe laſt year, drawn up in the ſhape of a propoſed addreſs to the King. Perhaps a cooler reflection, and the courſe of events which have lately happened, and the preſent ſtate of your affairs, may induce the Houſe to lend a tolerating ear. I will, with their permiſſion, (as they ſeem not unwilling to hearken at leaſt), repeat ſuch parts of that propoſed addreſs as contain the arguments for the legiſlative independence of America. If I were permitted, I would recommend to the Houſe to lay ſentiments before the King to the following effect: — That all good government is eſtabliſhed for the ſafety and content of the people, as expreſſed by the general voice and

common

common conſent of the members of any community; and that whatever ſuperintending power or controul a parent-ſtate may be intitled to in the infancy of any colony, as for the common good of any ſuch colony in its infancy, yet that the ultimate end of all colonization is, and ought to be, to eſtabliſh kindred and derivative communities into perfect ſocieties, in the fullneſs of population, ſettlement, proſperity, and power. Theſe principles are not only founded in the nature of mankind, but are peculiarly applicable to our own coloniſts, who carried out with them, into their foreign ſettlements, the ſeeds of the Britiſh conſtitution, which we flatter ourſelves to be the happieſt and moſt free in the world. Theſe colonies, under the auſpicious and friendly eye of the parent-ſtate, have at length outgrown the imbecilities of their infant ſtate, and approach to the maturity of ſettlement and population, and all the arts of life; and thereby are become capable of that glorious inheritance of perfect freedom, which their parent-ſtate has in former times reſcued out of the hands of tyrants, with a view to aſſert it for the common good and uſe of mankind, and particularly to tranſmit it entire to their own deſcendents. As no country can arrive at its full perfection, while it is confined in the powers of a free legiſlation reſpecting the concerns of its own internal policy; and as the tranſition of colonies from the controul of a diſtant parent-ſtate, to the abſolute poſſeſſion, in full right, of all their legiſlative powers, muſt inevitably (at a certain period of connection between the parent-ſtate and its colonies) diſturb, or at leaſt for a time ſuſpend, the harmony of affection and mutual correſpondence of intereſts; and as the courſe of the preſent diſputes between G. Britain and her colonies has led to that dangerous point of contention, which being originally inherent in the relation of parent ſtate and colony, now ſhews itſelf ſo ſerious in its aſpect, as perhaps to threaten, if not amicably adjuſted, the ruin of one or both countries, your Commons therefore think it wiſe and prudent, to follow the apparently natural and unavoidable courſe of things, and to beſtow upon the colonies an entire freedom of their legiſlative powers within themſelves; hoping thereby to lay a foundation for a perpetual and indiſſoluble bond of affection and alliance, in every reſpect as beneficial to both countries, as the connection which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them in the mutual relation of parent-ſtate and colony; and with this additional hope of permanence, that, according to all human prudence, ſuch connections, in which there is no latent principle of future diſcord, may be truſted and relied upon, for the cordial reſtoration of peace, and for all the bleſſings of reconciliation between this country, and the offspring of its own liberty, formed in the perfect reſemblance of its own conſtitution, and tranſplanted into the new world of America. Your faithful Commons therefore humbly beſeech your Majeſty, to order an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, for the ſake of preventing any farther effuſion of blood; and to concur with your parliament upon the groundwork of the foregoing principles and conſiderations, in laying a foundation for reconcilement and perpetual peace between this country and America.

To this propoſition, Sir, I would annex, as the concomitant condition on the other ſide, a compact of trade to be obſerved by the Americans, ſimilar to that which ſubſiſted between the two countries before the rupture. Upon the admiſſion of theſe combined propoſitions, I would propoſe to proceed upon them as fundamentals in the negotiation of a perpetual federal alliance in all its diſtributive parts.

Sir, I ſhould once more aſk your pardon for having given you and the Houſe ſo much trouble. I am very ſenſible of their goodneſs and indulgence. The reſult of every argument that I have ever offered to the Houſe upon American ſubjects has been, by ſome caſt or other, to ſeek the practicable means of reſtoring peace: it is, and ever will be, the ſole object of all my anxiety and labours in the public cauſe.

I will now read to the Houſe the ſeveral motions which I have to offer, as they ſtand in order.

That it is the opinion of this Houſe,

1. That the farther proſecution of the American war muſt be attended with an enormous expence.

2. That the expences of another campaign in the year 1778, added to the expences already incurred in the American war, may probably amount to a ſum not leſs than between thirty and forty millions Sterling; which muſt create an alarming increaſe of the principal and intereſt

tereſt of the national debt; and muſt require many additional heavy and burdenſome taxes, land-taxes, as well as other taxes, upon the Britiſh ſubjects to defray.

3. That the farther proſecution of the American war muſt be deſtructive of the navigation, commerce, riches, and reſources, of this country, as well as of the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and that it will leave us in an exhauſted ſtate, with our land and ſea forces, at the diſtance of three thouſand miles, open to the inſults or attack of any ſecret or inſidious enemy to this country.

4. That it is unbecoming the wiſdom and prudence of parliament, to proceed any farther in the ſupport of this fruitleſs, expenſive, and deſtructive war; more eſpecially without any ſpecific terms of accommodation declared.

Lord North objected to the motions. As to the firſt, he ſaid, no one could object to it; he himſelf confeſſed, that it muſt be attended with enormous expence: but that it was impoſſible for the Houſe, in his opinion, to decide on the next, before the day of general diſcuſſion, when they had every fact before them, and could be able to determine with propriety.

Sir George Savile highly complimented his Hon. friend for his calculations, but he was not for treating with America as an independent ſtate.

Gov. Johnſtone compared the rights and conſtitution of which the colonies were by law in poſſeſſion, to a copyhold-right, held from the original poſſeſſor, who had the freehold, but a copyhold of defined and unimpeachable rights, ſubject however to the condition of the tenure. By ſo much as this ſort of rights (however it became ſo) was inferior to a freehold, by ſo much more we were bound to guard and maintain theſe rights of theirs under our protection. If we invaded them, we thereby gave them a right to inquire, by what original right we aſſumed, that the tenure and their rights and poſſeſſion were of this inferior nature. We gave them a right to reſiſt and to rebel. He could not therefore, he ſaid, adopt the ideas of Mr Hartley, at leaſt in the form in which they were contained in the draught of the addreſs, as it put the colonies on the ground of independence. Though he ſhould always maintain the rights of the Americans as coloniſts, yet he never could adopt the idea of their independence. He always thought the letting the colonies looſe, to be a dangerous meaſure.

Mr Burke ſaid, it ought to be the end of every plan of peace, to get the colonies as much ſubordinate as we can keep them with their conſent. But at the ſame time he diſapproved of thus laying down lines and meaſures in matters which muſt be determined as future events would permit us to act.

Mr Fox ſaid, that we ought to give America perfect ſecurity on the ſubject of taxation and her charters; that this would be the proper preliminary of a treaty; for that however the people whoſe ſpirits were warmeſt in America might look upon independence, yet there were others who looked back to their old connections with this country, and that this meaſure would at leaſt divide America. I would treat with them on the very topic whether they ſhould be independent or not; but my wiſh is, that America may remain dependent upon this country. I am no friend to the independence of America; nevertheleſs, if no better terms can be had, I would treat with them as allies. They might be good and uſeful allies, nor do I fear the conſequence of their independence.

Sir William Gordon recommended coercive meaſures; hoped no treaty whatever would be commenced, until America had laid aſide her claim of independence.

The queſtion being ſeverally put upon Mr Hartley's motions, they were all negatived without a diviſion.

Anecdote of Lord Sandwich.

SOme time ſince his Lordſhip was in public company, where mirth and jollity reigned. After a diverſity of toaſts, it was propoſed to give a round of ſcoundrels; when a country-gentleman, who was ignorant of Jemmy's perſon, or his being preſent, gave *Jemmy Twitcher*. When it came to his turn, he drank it without heſitation; and added, *ironically*, to heighten the conceit, "Aye, this Jemmy Twitcher far ſurpaſſes Gay's original: that only picked the pockets of a few individuals, and, probably, was hanged at laſt; but the preſent picks the pockets of the whole nation with the greateſt addreſs, and probably will eſcape with impunity at laſt."

AME-

AMERICA. [309.]

"*Admiralty-office, July* 25. 1778.

Extract of a letter from Ld Howe to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Eagle, in the Delaware, June 19. 1778, *received the* 22*d inſtant.*

"I am informed by Capt. Griffith, that a detachment of the garriſon of Rhode iſland, under the command of Lt-Col. Campbell, of the 22d regiment, was embarked the 25th of laſt month, in the flat boats conducted by Capt. Clayton; and, by a well-concerted operation, deſtroyed 125 boats, collected by the rebels in Hickamanet river, together with a galley under repair, meant to be employed, in conjunction with the boats, for a purpoſed invaſion of Rhode iſland. A large quantity of pitch, tar, plank, and other materials for ſhip-building, was burnt with them.

Another diviſion of boats from the ſhips of war, ſupported by the Pigot galley, (lately armed, and commanded by Lieut. Stanhope of the Noneſuch), under the direction of Capt. Reeve, were at the ſame time ordered againſt, and ſucceeded to ſurpriſe and take a galley of force, which the rebels had placed in Warren creek. On the 30th of the ſame month, a ſecond detachment of the troops were ſent in the boats of the ſquadron conducted by Lieut. Chriſtian, commander of the King's-fiſher, to deſtroy the ſaw-mills on a creek near Taunton river, then in uſe for preparing materials to build boats and other ſuitable craft for the purpoſe as before mentioned. This ſervice was performed with equal good effect.

The behaviour of Capt. Reeve, and of Lieut[s] Kempthorne, Stanhope, and Chriſtian, is greatly commended by Capt. Griffith. I am at the ſame time to obſerve, that the good diſpoſition made for theſe undertakings, as well as the vigorous execution, appears to have contributed much to their ſucceſs."

"*Philadelphia.* By advices from Newport, Rhode iſland, of the 27th of May, we have the following authentic intelligence, viz. That Lt-Col. Campbell of the 22d regiment, with eight battalion-companies of the 22d regiment, the flank-companies of the 54th regiment, and Capt. Noltenius's company of Heſſian chaſſeurs, the whole making about 500 men, marched the evening of the 24th of May from Newport to Arnold's point, where they embarked about twelve o'clock on board the flat-bottom boats, under the direction of Capt. Clayton and Lieut. Knowles of the navy, and proceeded up the harbour towards Warren river. His Majeſty's ſhip Flora then moving up above Papaſquaſh point, to cover the operations of the troops, and the other ſhips changing their ſtation, ſo as to give every aſſiſtance in their power, ſoon after day-break the troops landed undiſcovered a mile above Briſtol, and three miles below Warren, and Col. Campbell diſpatched Capt. Seir of the 22d regiment, with thirty men, to Papaſquaſh point, to take and deſtroy the rebel-battery of one eighteen-pounder; which was eaſily effected, and a captain of artillery and ſeven privates made priſoners.

The main body moved on to the town of Warren; and after taking the precaution of eſtabliſhing poſts to ſecure the paſſes, proceeded to Kickamuct river, where they found the boats. They were immediately collected in ſeveral heaps, and the whole ſet fire to, amounting to 125, many of them fifty feet in length; a galley of ſix twelve-pounders, two ſloops, one of them loaded with ſtores, and a quantity of materials for building and repairing, were likewiſe burnt; as was a mill, and a bridge acroſs the river. The guns of the galley, together with three eighteen-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, were ſpiked, the trunnions knocked off, and the carriages burnt. This ſervice being effectually performed, the troops returned to Warren. The party of chaſſeurs left there had deſtroyed a park of artillery, conſiſting of two twenty four-pounders, two eighteen-pounders, and two nine-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, with ſide-boxes, ammunition, and ſide-arms complete, by ſpiking up the guns, and burning the carriages, limbers, &c. In the town of Warren they diſcovered a houſe full of ammunition, combuſtibles, and other warlike ſtores, and ſome caſks of rice, rum, and ſugar, which was blown up, and the whole deſtroyed. A new privateer-ſloop, mounting ſixteen four-pounders, and fit for ſea, was burnt in Warren river; the town-houſe, church, and ſeveral houſes, were likewiſe burnt to the ground. The objects of this enterpriſe being thus far effected, the troops returned by way of Briſtol. On the march near Warren, two field-pieces were ſpiked, and a light three-pounder, abandoned by the rebels, was rendered

uſeleſs by being ſpiked, and the carriage broken to pieces. Two three-pounders, in a redoubt on the road, were deſtroyed in the ſame manner.

In marching through the town of Briſtol, one eighteen-pounder was ſpiked, and a military ſtore was blown up, and the church and ſome houſes burnt. By this time a party of rebels had aſſembled, and kept up a conſtant fire upon our rear from two field-pieces, and a number of ſmall arms, till the troops gained the height above Briſtol ferry, where they ſpiked up two eighteen-pounders in the rebel-battery, and then made the ſignal for the flat-bottom boats to advance from Papaſquaſh point. Upon their arrival, the whole detachment embarked with regularity and good order, under cover of our fort on the oppoſite ſhore, and the Flora man of war and two gallies, the Pigot, and Spitfire, the latter having been taken from the rebels, the ſame morning, by Lieut. Kempſhorne of the Noneſuch.

The rebels ventured to aſcend the hill with one field-piece, but not before the troops were all imbarked, and the boats a great diſtance from the ſhore. This eſſential ſervice was performed with very inconſiderable loſs; Lieut. Hamilton of the 22d regiment, four Heſſian ſoldiers and eight Britiſh were wounded, and two drummers miſſing. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs the enemy ſuſtained: for though they kept up a heavy fire upon our rear at times, it was always at a great diſtance, under cover of their field-pieces, and from behind walls.

The following is the number of priſoners taken: one colonel, three field-officers, two captains, two lieutenants, and 58 perſons, moſt of them ſoldiers, or belonging to the militia. Col. Campbell ſpeaks of the behaviour of Lt-Col. Hillman of the 22d regiment, Capts Coore and Trench of the 54th, Capt. Noltenius of the Heſſian chaſſeurs, and of Lieut. Melſhaimet, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lotberg, who went a volunteer, and ſerved as interpreter to the Heſſians, in a manner that does them great honour; and the behaviour of the whole detachment, officers and men, gave him great pleaſure, and deſerves the higheſt commendations. The great regularity and good order obſerved by Capt. Clayton and Lieut. Knowles of the navy, in conducting the flat-bottom boats during the night, with ſuch ſecrecy, along the enemy's ſhore, and in landing the troops and reimbarking them with ſo much expedition, could not have been performed by any but thoſe who had ſo much practice and experience in that part of the ſervice, and has contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the expedition.

To the above account we have to add, that about two o'clock the ſame morning the Pigot galley and ſix armed boats, commanded by Capt. Reeve of the navy, paſſed the rebel-battery at Briſtol ferry; and though hailed by the centries, the enemy were made to believe the galley was one of their own veſſels; as ſoon as ſhe came to an anchor in Mount-Hope bay, Lieut. Kempſhorne moved forward to the entrance of Taunton river, with the armed boats, and took the rebel galley carrying two eighteen-pounders, two twelve-pounders, and ſix ſix-pounders, without oppoſition. The ſame morning, in order to fix the attention of the rebels at Howland's ferry to the Seconnet ſhore, Lieut. D'Auvergne of the Alarm galley landed a party of marines at Fogland ferry, and ſet fire to the rebel-guardhouſe without receiving any hurt."

Accounts were received in England about the 20th of July, that the Trident [214.], with the peace-commiſſioners and Lord Cornwallis on board, were ſafe in the Delaware on the 5th of June, all in good health; that they arrived at Philadelphia next day; and that, on the 8th, the commiſſioners ſecretary, Dr Ferguſon, (profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh), ſet out in a phaeton, with a trumpet and a dragoon, for the camp at Valley-forge; but being met by Col. Morgan, and a troop of light horſe, was ſtopt, and his diſpatches were to be ſafely delivered at head quarters; and he returned the ſame day.—Rear-Adm. Gambier [164.] arrived at Philadelphia about the ſame time.

According to accounts which arrived about the beginning of June, Maj.-Gen. Lee was exchanged for Maj.-Gen Preſcott [39. 473.], and Lt-Col. Campbell for Ethan Allen. Col. Campbell arrived at New York on the 2d of May.

"*New York, May* 16. Six colonels, four majors, fifteen captains, fifty ſubalterns, and fifty-one privates, went from hence on Tueſday laſt, in two ſloops, for Eliſabeth-town point, in order to be exchanged for the like number of Britiſh or Heſſian troops."

"*Boſton, May* 4. Laſt Friday the Dean frigate,

frigate, Samuel Nicholſon commander, arrived at Portſmouth from France. She had nine weeks paſſage; and has brought a valuable cargo, conſiſting of 12,000 ſuits of cloaths for the army complete, a large quantity of copper, tin, and lead, beſides many other valuable articles."

On Monday, May 18. a ſuperb entertainment, called the *Meſchianza*, was given by ſome officers of the army, to their General, the Hon. Sir William Howe, before his departure for England. The various amuſements conſiſted of a Regatta, Fete Champetre with Tilts and Tournaments, and a proceſſion through two triumphal arches, conſtructed with naval and military attributes and their devices, ſucceeded by a grand exhibition of fire-works, and a ball. The whole concluded with a ſumptuous entertainment prepared for the occaſion, in a magnificent room of 180 feet in length, with 400 covers, illuminated with luſtres and branches conſiſting of 700 tapers. The company was attended by mutes in Oriental dreſſes. The tickets for admiſſion were ornamented with the emblems of war—a ſetting ſun, with the words, "Luceo deſcendens, auctо ſplendore reſurgam;" and at the top of the ticket theſe words, "Vive, vale."

According to letters brought by the Andromeda frigate, which left Philadelphia on the 5th of June, and arrived at Portſmouth on the 1ſt of July, in which Gen. Howe came paſſenger, a council of war was held on the 24th of May, in which it was determined to evacuate that place.

A letter of May 23. ſays, that Gen. Waſhington had found means to circulate a declaration in Philadelphia, ſetting forth, that he underſtood the Britiſh army was about to evacuate Philadelphia; and giving aſſurance that the inhabitants who had deſerted the cauſe of their country, need not go along with the Britiſh army, as they would be ſuffered to remain unmoleſted by the army of the American States.

"*Philadelphia, June* 18. The Britiſh army marched out of this city on the 16th inſtant, and are gone through the Jerſeys to New York. The troops conſiſt of 16,700 effective men: they were followed by about 3000 of the inhabitants. The want of baggage-waggons occaſioned the army to leave a great quantity of ſalt, and numerous other neceſſaries behind them.—Notwithſtanding the ſufferings of the ſoldiery, it is aſtoniſhing the regularity and decorum obſerved among them. There have not been three inſtances of violation on the property of the inhabitants, who acknowledge their moderation, and do not heſitate to applaud the ſpirit of patience that has enabled theſe brave fellows to ſupport themſelves under the moſt galling afflictions of body without repining.

The commiſſioners arrived a few days before the army quitted the city, and immediately ſent a deputation to the Congreſs, acquainting that aſſembly with the terms of negotiating peace between G. Britain and the Colonies: but the anſwer was, "That America could not, conſiſtent with her alliances, enter upon a treaty with G. Britain, until ſhe was formally allowed her independency." There was not the leaſt equivocation in the members of the congreſs; the treatment of the offered terms had been ſettled previous to the arrival of the Commiſſioners [185. 247.].—However, the Commiſſioners attempted to tamper with ſome of the leading men, in order, if poſſible, to remove the ſtumbling-block to a reconciliation. Mr Ruſhworth, Mr Tomlinſon, and ſeveral others who were ſuppoſed to have a ſway, were conſulted and cajoled; but the commiſſioners were told, that it was impoſſible to effect a compromiſe on any other terms, than confirm the vote of independency; that matters were come to a criſis, treaties with foreign powers had been entered into, and muſt be ſupported; that America had been inſulted, deſpiſed and oppreſſed; ſhe was now rouſed, and capable of ſupporting her own conſequence, and therefore was not to be lulled into a fatal ſecurity upon thoſe men who contrived to effect her ruin.—The commiſſioners continued ſeveral days entertaining hopes that ſome mode might be adopted to heal the unhappy difference; and finding all loſt, went in the Trident to New York, waiting the return of a packet for further orders."

"*Philadelphia, June* 20. The men of war ſent to convoy the fleet to New York are, the Eagle and Trident of 64 guns; Iſis, of 50; Roebuck and Phœnix, of 44; Pearl, Thames, Richmond, and Delaware, of 32; Emerald, Solebay, and Greyhound, of 28; Vigilant floating battery, of 24; Perſeus, Galatea, and Camilla, of 24; Zebra, Senegal, Otter, Vulture, Nautilus, and Diſpatch, ſloops,

ſloops, with ſeveral more armed veſſels, and five or ſix galleys. The army is to march through the Jerſeys."

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in Dublin, dated, Camp, Cooper's Ferry, June 18. deſcribes matters thus.——"You have taken our general from us. You have made us abandon the only place that has been of ſervice to us, where our armies increaſed, and our enemies diminiſhed.——At a time that we might have impoſed our own terms,—to retire with diſgrace, is ſcarce to be borne.—— The back ſettlements, unable longer to bear the tyranny of their imperious lords, had taken up arms; the Indians fought revenge for the treacherous butchery of their brethren; and the handful of troops that remained at Valley-Forge were torn to pieces by diſſenſions, which ſpread far beyond the limits of their camp, and had put almoſt a total ſtop to their recruiting.—In the midſt of theſe diſtreſſes, Congreſs talked loud of their French alliance: but we know, that out of forty-four ſhips that had been ſent from France with ſtores, thirty-ſix had been taken; and that an early blow would have annihilated their force, and ſet our friends at liberty, who were panting to join us. One would have thought, that the ill ſucceſs of our northern army would have put a ſtop to peremptory orders from home: for, what might be very proper at the time of iſſuing it, may become highly the reverſe when it comes to be executed four months afterwards.—No perſon wiſhed more anxiouſly for an end to this war than I did, was it but a creditable, if not an honourable one; and, to have procured it, would have loſt 1000 lives, if I had them: but to be inſulted, to be laughed at, is intolerable: to fly with 20,000 men from 5000 is a mortification reſerved for the annals of 1778; for, diſguiſe it as you pleaſe, it will be called a flight.—I apprehend ſome bad conſequences from this manœuvre; for the army are not only diſpirited, but enraged, and are fit for any thing. It is aſtoniſhing with what regret they ſaw their old general depart; a man who had more the art of gaining the affections of the ſoldiery than any man, except Gen. Wolfe, I ever ſerved under. Of his abilities in his profeſſion I am no judge; but I had confidence enough to ſleep in peace when he was with us."

NEW BOOKS. [310.]

The AYIN AKBARY; *or, The inſtitutes of the Emperor Akbar. Tranſlated from the original Perſian.* 5*s. boards.* Longman, &c.

THE *Ayin Akbary* is a deſcription of the Indian empire, which was written in the ſixteenth century, by a ſociety of ſkilful men. It was drawn up by order of the Emperor Akbar, who was himſelf a man of curioſity and learning; and the immediate ſuperintendence of it was committed to his ſecretary Abul Fazel, who has univerſally been conſidered as an ornament of the age in which he lived.

Beſide a particular deſcription of each province in the Moghol dominions, under the title of, *the Hiſtory of the Subahs*, it contains a full account, and liſt, of the Emperor's army; the wages, ſalary, and duty of each particular ſervant or officer about him; the attendants ſalaries, and daily expences allowed for the Haram; the different ſorts of weights, meaſures, and coins throughout the empire; the charges and method of refining gold and ſilver in the royal mint; and the ſeveral inſcriptions, weight, and value, of the ſeveral coins. It comprehends, likewiſe, an account of all the herbs, fruits, flowers, and grains at the different ſeaſons of the year. To which is added, the ceremonies of marrying in the royal family, their feaſtings, &c.; the Emperor's manner of holding a divan, and receiving his people; the honours they do him; and his method of employing his time. Theſe, with a variety of other curious particulars, form the two firſt parts. The third part contains a full account of the Gentoo religion, their books, and the ſubjects of them; the ſeveral ſects, and the points in which they differ; with the particulars of their worſhip, purifications, eating, drinking, marrying, &c.

The utility of this performance will be ſufficiently apparent from the above recital of its contents. But it comes farther recommended by the encomium beſtowed upon it by Mr Jones, in his Perſian grammar. That learned and ingenious writer hath inſerted it in his catalogue of the moſt valuable books in the Perſic language: and he obſerves, that a tranſlation of it would be extremely uſeful to the European companies that trade in India.

Theſe

These circumstances have engaged Mr Gladwin, a gentleman in the service of the East-India company at Bengal, to undertake such a translation. What is here published by him is only a specimen of the work, including the subah or vice-royalty of Bengal. Mr Gladwin accompanies his translation with explanatory notes, from the accounts of other writers, joined to what may have occurred within the compass of his particular knowledge and observation. He hath made a very considerable progress in the execution of his design, and is forming a collection of drawings of the most remarkable men, animals, cities, fruits, and flowers, as well as representations of the principal ceremonies described in the *Ayin Akbary*, in order to illustrate the work as much as possible.

The completion of this undertaking will be so evidently serviceable in a political, commercial, and literary view, that we hope it will meet with proper encouragement.

To the present publication, Mr Gladwin hath subjoined a specimen of an Asiatic Vocabulary, intended to be printed by subscription, in three volumes, quarto. The first part, containing the words of the Arabic, Persic, and Hindostany (or Moor's) languages, is to be comprised in two volumes. The contents of the second part, which will include the Shanscrit, Bengaly, and Nagry, are to be engraven on plates. The languages are arranged in such order as to shew how the Arabic is incorporated with the Persic, and the Persic with the Hindostany, or Mooriſh; as well as to discover some traces of the Shanscrit language, both in the last-named tongue and also that of Bengal. The whole is to be printed in the characters proper to each language; except the Mooriſh; which, being of most general use, will be added in Roman characters, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the Persian. M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Metaphysics, &c.

The necessity and truth of the three principal revelations, demonstrated from the gradations of science, and the progress of the mental faculties, in a sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge on Commencement-Sunday, June 29. 1777. By Samuel Cooper, D. D. 1s. *Becket* —— Dr Cooper considers the progress of knowledge through the successive ages of the world, as analogous to its gradations in individuals. In both, he conceives the progression to be first from sensation and perception to imagination and memory; and afterwards from the vigorous exertions of these faculties, to the cool and cautious operations of reason. From hence he infers, that the science of mind, or metaphysics, is placed on the summit of human knowledge. M

An inquiry into the belief of the Christians of the three first centuries, respecting the one godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Being a sequel to a scriptural confutation of the Rev. Mr Lindsey's late Apology. By William Burgh, Esq; 6s. 6d boards. *Nicoll.* ——Mr Lindsey, in his Apology [36. 33], has asserted, that "the fathers of the first three centuries, and consequently all Christian people for upwards of 300 years after Christ, till the council of Nice, are generally Unitarians, or such as are now called either Arians or Socinians," p 23. On the other hand, the author of this Inquiry has attempted to prove, "that there is not one among the fathers of the first three centuries, who has not declared his belief of the godhead of our Saviour; and that most of them were explicit adorers of the Trinity." In confirmation of this opinion he produces the testimonies of Clemens Romanus, Barnabas, and Hermas, in the first century; of Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Theophilus of Antioch, and Clemens Alexandrinus, in the second; of Tertullian, Origen, Pamphilus of Cæsaria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Cyprian, and other writers of inferior note, in the third; and of Lactantius, Eusebius, &c. in the beginning of the fourth century, before the council of Nice, that is, before the year 325: and, in reviewing this evidence, affirms, p 383 "that there did not subsist a single Unitarian among the fathers of the three first centuries."—This seems to be a very extraordinary position, as the contrary is asserted by several eminent writers; — as Bp Clayton, Chillingworth, Bull, and Cudworth, [extracts from each of which the Reviewer gives; and then concludes thus]: This writer, we must confess, has collected a multitude of passages, which favour, or seem to favour, his opinion, and has ranged them in good order. But, at the same time, we are perſuaded, that it would be no difficult matter to compile, from the same authors, a volume as large as Mr Burgh's, on the opposite side of the question. C

Mentoria; or, The young ladies instructor, in familiar conversations on moral and entertaining subjects: calculated to improve young minds in the essential as well as ornamental parts of female education. By Miss Ann Murry. 3s. *Dilly.* —— A laudable attempt to divert the female mind from trifling pursuits, and direct its attention to the sublimest subjects of contemplation. C.

Diſquiſitions relating to Matter and Spirit. To which is added, the hiſtory of the philoſophical doctrine concerning the origin of the ſoul, and the nature of matter; with its influence on Chriſtianity, eſpecially with reſpect to the doctrine of the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F R S. 4s. *Johnſon* —— To trace this philoſopher through all the ſubtilties and mazes, in which, we are perſuaded, with no bad intention, he has frequently bewildered himſelf, thinking, at the ſame time, that he is in the beſt and ſtraighteſt road, but in which we fear he will alſo perplex and entangle others, who may not be able to retain his clue, we have neither time nor inclination: one or two of his leading poſitions are all that we can conſider. From modern diſcoveries, not admitting the common definition of matter, viz. its being ſolid or impenetrable, and inert, Dr. Prieſtley defines it to be "a ſubſtance poſſeſſed of the property of extenſion, and of powers of attraction and repulſion." And "ſince it has never yet been aſſerted, that the powers of ſenſation and thought are incompatible with theſe," he therefore maintains, that "we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that there are in man two diſtinct ſubſtances." But, ſurely, that thought (like a table) can be extended, or that ſenſation (like glaſs) can attract and repel, is full as inconceivable, and therefore, may as ſafely be denied, as that the mind has penetrability and inertneſs: and the reaſon that this poſition, as well as the other, has never been denied before, is, its never before having been aſſerted; ſolidity, and a *vis inertiæ*, having hitherto been ſuppoſed inherent to matter, and attraction and repulſion being modern diſcoveries. How theſe are compatible with the thinking powers, we cannot, however, diſcover, nor has this author told us. And how this ſyſtem is reconcileable with that of the goſpel we are equally at a loſs to diſcover; and will juſt mention two or three paſſages not here diſcuſſed, which ſeem to militate ſtrongly againſt it. That our Saviour conſidered the ſoul and body as two diſtinct ſubſtances, may be inferred, 1. from the oppoſition which he puts between them, Matth. xxvi. 41. "The ſpirit is willing, but the fleſh is weak:" and, 2. from his parable of Lazarus and the rich man, in which it appears, that, inſtead of "becoming extinct at death," or ſleeping with their bodies, which *died*, and were *buried*, their ſouls ſurvived; that of Lazarus *was carried into Abraham's boſom*, and that of the rich man *into hell*, and that immediately, before the general reſurrection, as the latter deſires that Lazarus might be ſent to his five brethren ſtill living, to urge them to repentance. And, on any other hypotheſis, how can we account for the promiſe made by Chriſt to the penitent thief, Luke xxiii. 43. "To-day ſhalt thou be with me in paradiſe?" A ſerious enquirer will by no means be ſatisfied with our author's endeavouring to explain away the literal meaning of the above expreſſions, (as he has ſome others), by ſaying, that our Saviour might expreſs himſelf in this manner, "in compliance with the prevailing opinion of the times:" and that no traces of the ſoul's immortality are to be found in the Old Teſtament, will not ſurpriſe thoſe who recollect, that "life (eternal life) and immortality were brought to light by the goſpel." G.

The doctrine of Philoſophical Neceſſity illuſtrated; being an appendix to the Diſquiſitions relating to Matter and Spirit. To which is added, An anſwer to the letters on materialiſm, and on Hartley's Theory of the Mind. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. 4s. *Johnſon.*

If man be a ſimple and wholly material being, as the author has endeavoured to prove in the preceding treatiſe, he muſt be ſubject to the laws of mechaniſm; and all his actions muſt be the mechanical, and therefore neceſſary, reſults of certain cauſes, which muſt operate on his mind in the ſame invariable manner, when the circumſtances are the ſame, and with the ſame certainty, as is obſerved in the action of bodies on each other. Accordingly the doctrine of Neceſſity is conſidered by the author as a direct inference from that of Materialiſm; and the preſent Eſſay is very naturally given as a proper ſequel to the foregoing Diſquiſitions on Matter and Spirit.

The *philoſophical neceſſity*, however, for which the author here contends, is very different from the *fate* of the ancients, and the *predeſtination* of the Chriſtians and Mahometans.

Our author acknowledges in man a liberty or power of doing whatever he wills, or pleaſes. As he can move his body or limbs at his pleaſure, provided he is not prevented by any foreign obſtacle; ſo likewiſe, in the abſence of all extrinſic impediments, he is at liberty to turn his thoughts to any ſubject, to weigh the reaſons for or againſt any propoſition, and to reflect upon them as long as he ſhall think proper.

In this conceſſion the author obſerves that he grants "not only all the liberty that the generality of mankind have any idea of, or can be made to underſtand; but alſo all that many of the profeſſed advocates for liberty, againſt the doctrine of neceſſity, have claimed."

He acknowledges likewiſe, that man has a liberty of ſuſpending a former determination: but this is only a conſequence of another new volition; and the volition itſelf is the conſequence or effect of ſome motive or reaſon, which is its proper cauſe, as we have juſt now obſerved.

Having

Having explained the nature of that liberty of which man is poſſeſſed, the author proceeds to ſhew, on the other hand, that the liberty, or rather power, which he is not poſſeſſed of, "is that of doing ſeveral things, — (not only different, but contrary, for example), when all the previous circumſtances (including the ſtate of his mind, and his views of things) are preciſely the ſame." When every circumſtance is exactly ſimilar, man would always voluntarily, and yet neceſſarily, make the ſame choice, and come to the ſame determination.

The clearing up the ſeeming contradiction between theſe two terms may throw light on the author's argument. "*Voluntary*," he obſerves, as hath likewiſe Mr Locke, "is not oppoſed to *neceſſary*, but only to *involuntary*; and nothing can be oppoſed to *neceſſary*, but *contingent*. For a voluntary motion may be regulated by certain rules as much as a mechanical one; and if it be regulated by any certain rules, or laws, it is as neceſſary as any mechanical motion whatever."

"A man indeed," ſays the author, on another occaſion, "when he reproaches himſelf for any particular action in his paſt conduct, may fancy, that, if he was in the ſame ſituation again, he would have acted differently. But this is a mere deception; and if he examine himſelf ſtrictly, and take in all circumſtances, he may be ſatisfied, that, with the ſame inward diſpoſition of mind, and with preciſely the ſame views of things, that he had then, and excluſive of all others that he has acquired by reflection ſince, he could not have acted otherwiſe than he did."

The author, in ſhort, maintains, that "there is ſome fixed law of nature reſpecting the will, as well as other powers of the mind, and every thing elſe in the conſtitution of nature; and conſequently that it is never determined without ſome real or apparent cauſe, foreign to itſelf, i. e. without ſome motive of choice; or that motives influence us in ſome definite and invariable manner, ſo that every volition, or choice, is conſtantly regulated, and determined, by what precedes it"— "This conſtant determination of mind," he adds, "according to the motives preſented to it, is all that I mean by its neceſſary determination. This being admitted to be the fact, there will be a neceſſary connection between all things paſt, preſent, and to come, in the way of proper cauſe and effect, as much in the intellectual, as in the natural world; ſo that, how little ſoever the bulk of mankind may be apprehenſive of it, or ſtaggered by it, — according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature, no event could have been otherwiſe than it has been, is, or is to be; and therefore all things paſt, preſent, and to come, are preciſely what the author of nature really intended them to be, and has made proviſion for."

Having fully explained what is meant by the doctrine which is maintained in this treatiſe, the author proceeds to prove the truth of it, firſt from the conſideration of cauſe and effect, or the obſervation that the ſame events neceſſarily and certainly follow the ſame preceding circumſtances; and in the next place from the divine preſcience, which attribute of the divine and ſurely omniſcient Being ſome zealous advocates for the liberty of man have been hardy enough to give up, on account of its inconſiſtency with their ſyſtem. — Following the proper rules of philoſophizing, according to which the cauſes of things are to be deduced from obſervations of the appearances, he finds that motives are the proper cauſes of volitions and actions; or, in other words, that the will or choice, and the motive, correſpond preciſely to an effect and its cauſe.

Thus, ſays he, nothing can act more invariably, or mechanically, than motives in producing human actions. — "Strengthen the motive, and the action is more vigorous; diminiſh it, and its vigour is abated: change the motive, and the action is changed; entirely withdraw it, and the action ceaſes; introduce an oppoſite motive of equal weight, and all action is ſuſpended, juſt as a limb is kept motionleſs by the equal action of antagoniſt muſcles. As far as we can judge, motives and actions do, in all poſſible caſes, ſtrictly correſpond to each other"—In ſhort, he afterwards adds, "determinations muſt be directed by certain invariable laws, depending upon the previous ſtate of mind, and the ideas preſent to it, at the moment of forming any reſolution; ſo that, in no caſe whatever could they have been otherwiſe than they actually were."

Among the objections to the doctrine of neceſſity, it has been urged, that men firmly perſuaded of the truth of it, or convinced that no action or event could have been, or can poſſibly be, otherwiſe than it has been, is, or is to be, muſt be wholly indifferent with reſpect to their conduct in life. The author anſwers that this would be the caſe "if their own actions and determinations were not neceſſary links in this chain of cauſes and events, and if their good or bad ſucceſs did not, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, depend upon themſelves."— Nay, he affirms, that, "in fact, the ſyſtem of neceſſity makes every man the maker of his own fortune, in a ſtricter ſenſe than any other ſyſtem whatever."

After ſhewing the moral advantages derived from a belief in the doctrine of neceſſity, the author anſwers an objection to it, the ſolving of which Mr Hume conſidered as "having been found hitherto to exceed all the ſkill of philoſophy;" that is, to uſe his own words, "to explain diſtinctly how the

Deity can be the mediate cauſe of all the actions of men, without being the author of ſin, and moral turpitude" [Eſſays, vol. 2. ſect. 8 p. 114. 8vo edit.]—"But did not this writer know," ſays Dr Prieſtley, "what is known to all the world, that the motive or intention with which a thing is done, is the circumſtance that principally conſtitutes its morality? Men who act from a bad intention are certainly vicious; but though God may be the ultimate cauſe of that bad diſpoſition, yet, ſince he produces it from a good motive, in order to bring good out of it, he is certainly not vicious, but good, and holy, in that reſpect."—It ſhould be conſidered too, he adds, that upon any ſcheme that admits of the divine preſcience, God muſt appear the proper cauſe of evil, as much as on the ſcheme of neceſſity:—"for ſtill God is ſuppoſed to foreſee, and permit, what was in his power to have prevented, which is the very ſame thing as willing and directly cauſing it"—Indeed they who have attempted to account for the origin of evil in general, either by ſhewing that it is, in the end, productive of greater good, or in any other manner, have by their ſolutions anticipated this difficulty; at leaſt, the neceſſarian ſcheme does not increaſe it. M.

Dr Prieſtley maintains the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity. — Sophiſtical quibblings may perhaps induce a man ſometimes to doubt even his own exiſtence, or power of ſelf-motion. But as one of the oldeſt anſwers to that is the beſt, viz riſing up and walking; ſo our inward conſciouſneſs, ſupported by reaſon and common ſenſe, will tell us that we have a principle within us ſuperior to the clods of the valley, and alſo a freedom of willing, which, at the very time that it is denied, aſſerts its own exiſtence.

One paragraph we beg leave to notice, p. 65. "Puniſhment is proper to correct a bad diſpoſition or habit, and thereby we both reform the ſinner and warn others, which are all the juſt ends of puniſhment; every thing elſe deſerving no other name than vengeance, and being manifeſtly abſurd, becauſe anſwering no good purpoſe." How puniſhments after this life, which can neither reform the ſinner nor warn others, are reconcileable with this idea, and how the writer underſtands the text which ſays, "Vengeance is mine," &c. we pretend not to determine.

The ſaying "our will is not free, becauſe it is determined by motives," only obliges us to carry the principle a ſtep higher, and to enquire what occaſions thoſe motives. Is it not the exerciſe of our reaſon, which inclines us to act well, or the liſtening to our paſſions, which induces us to act ill? "Shall I do this great wickedneſs," ſays Joſeph, "and ſin againſt God?" G.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

A guide to the lakes: dedicated to the lovers of landſcape-ſtudies, and to all who have viſited, or intend to viſit, the lakes in Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, &c. 2 s. 6 d. *Richardſon and Urquhart.* —— An accurate deſcription of the lakes. C.

A digeſt of the laws of England. Being a continuation of Lord Chief Baron Comyns's Digeſt, brought down to the preſent time [1776]. By a gentleman of the Inner Temple. Folio. 1 l. 16 s. *Longman.*——This compiler adheres to the method of common-placing which the Lord Chief Baron thought fit to uſe; and he declares, that he has inſerted nothing from any of the books publiſhed in his Lordſhip's lifetime; that no books have been uſed, but ſuch as are of good authority, and allowed to be cited in the courts; and that no manuſcript reports have been conſulted. M.

A diſcourſe on the impreſſing of mariners; wherein Judge Foſter's argument is conſidered and anſwered. 2 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— It is generally acknowledged, that there is no legiſlative act which expreſsly juſtifies impreſſing ſeamen into the government-ſervice. The ſtatute 2° Rich. II. c. 4. is the earlieſt authority cited to juſtify the practice; but this, as the author ſhews, contains nothing relating to it; that ſtatute being only calculated to puniſh a ſpecies of fraud no longer in the power of any ſeamen on board a king's ſhip to commit, running away after they had received part of their wages beforehand, which government gave in thoſe days. The author contends, that this ſtatute, which is only conſulted in the tranſlation, has been warped to juſtify impreſſing, by being ill rendered into Engliſh. This is the act Judge Foſter begins with, arguing from the current Engliſh tranſlation. The ſubſequent ſtatutes he refers to, are only declarations of exemption, which, evading the queſtion of right, leave it juſt as they found it. Judge Foſter, this ſhrewd remarker ſays, has loaded his argument with lumber, collected from law, precedents, commiſſions, warrants, &c. and from thence pretends, that the right of iſſuing ſuch warrants, &c. is veſted in the crown by common law, therefore ſuch warrants and commiſſions muſt be legal; that is, impreſſing is legal: and thus he argues in a circle, without gaining any ground. M.

Two letters from Mr Burke, to gentlemen in the city of Briſtol, on the bills now depending in parliament relative to the trade of Ireland. 1 s. *Dodſley.*—— Mr Burke having concurred with adminiſtration, in favour of the bills above alluded to, on general (perhaps too general) principles of fair, open, national commerce, (conſidering the Iriſh as a part of ourſelves), and regardleſs

of

of the particular objections made to thoſe bills by the merchants of Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, &c.; murmurs were, conſequently, excited amongſt his conſtituents, of the firſt-mentioned city, who complained, that "they could not have him for their advocate." On this occaſion, Mr B. deemed it neceſſary, not only to aſſert the independency of his opinion, and to evince the rectitude of the vote he had given, but to endeavour, alſo, to convince the gentlemen of Briſtol, that the natural tendency of the bills in queſtion would be for their benefit, on the whole, as well as that of Ireland; ſince Briſtol, from its peculiarly advantageous ſituation for commerce with Ireland, muſt ever find its beſt account in the proſperity of that iſland, — in proportion as it is better to trade with a rich and flouriſhing country than with a poor one.—Mr B. has thrown out a variety of remarks drawn from more general conſiderations; eſpecially from the preſent critical ſituation of government, &c.—"It is for *you*, and for *your* intereſt, [ſays Mr B.], as a dear, cheriſhed, and reſpected part of a valuable whole, that I have taken my ſhare in this queſtion."—The objections ſeem to have weight to merit Mr B.'s utmoſt attention. M.

A letter to the Worſhipful the dean of guild, and the merchants and manufacturers, of the city of Glaſgow, upon their oppoſition to the Iriſh bills. 6 d. *Fielding and Walker.* ——Satire and ridicule in favour of the Iriſh bills, as able, in their way, as the ſerious arguments of Mr Burke. — "Can you hope, [ſays this writer], moſt generous merchants, that your ſelfiſh views, only becauſe they are ſelfiſh, and becauſe they are your views, will influence the majority of the Britiſh parliament to continue the legal oppreſſion under which Ireland groans, and is impoveriſhed? If, contrary to the expectations and wiſhes of all good and diſintereſted people, ſuch ſhall be their effect, the ſame influence, with the ſame equity, may be applied to a much more beneficial (underſtand me to the town of Glaſgow) and politic purpoſe. Let the commerce of Liverpool and the manufacture of Manchester be alſo reſtrained. Does any thing in this project ſtrike you as being unreaſonable and abſurd? Thoſe towns are rivals, and this would add to the wealth and commerce of Glaſgow. "True: but ſtill the propoſal is abſurd." And is it leſs ſo than to perpetuate the reſtraint of a whole kingdom's commerce? If to begin a rivalſhip be criminal, there was a time when Glaſgow commenced one with the above-mentioned towns: but I do not find either that a reſtraint was laid upon Glaſgow, in order to confer an obligation upon the merchants and manufacturers of the towns of Manchester and Liverpool, or that thoſe towns have diminiſhed in opulence ſince the time that Glaſgow, from enjoying the extenſive trade of the Scottiſh ſettlement of Darien, was admitted alſo to the joint fruition of that of the Anglo-American continent." C.

A letter to the Hon. Mr Ch——s F—x, upon his proceedings in parliament, on that memorable day, Feb 17 1778 [145.]. 1 s. *Fielding and Walker.* ——Arraigns the conduct and queſtions the abilities of Mr Fox; grounding his impeachment principally on what the Letter-writer terms the "miſerable" ſpeech of this celebrated young orator, "in reply to the miniſter, when the latter publicly made that full and memorable recantation of his political errors, in the unhallowed chapel of St Stephen."— "Unleſs you give your abilities a wider range, you ſhortly will be outſtript and quite loſt in the political race. For there is a character that ſtarted, it is true, at great diſtance from you, but is now coming faſt up, and gains conſiderably upon you. He has to force him forward all thoſe advantages which you have played away; and beſides ample poſſeſſions and good name, has to proof, excellent judgement; and though perhaps not the greateſt brilliancy, yet a ſolidity of parts, which, while they reflect luſtre upon himſelf, give his country every promiſing hope. As your glare of flaſhy ones wears off, he, with that conſcious dignity true merit gives, will riſe rapid in opinion, will gain the nation's confidence, and win himſelf the general eſteem. You muſt have anticipated me here, and already have repeated Mr Grenville's name." M.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society in London. Vol. 67. for the year 1777. Part 2. 7 s 6 d. *Davis.*

A practical treatiſe on the diſeaſes of the teeth; intended as a ſupplement to the natural hiſtory of thoſe parts. By John Hunter, ſurgeon-extraordinary to the King. 5 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— In the former part of this work [33. 653.] Mr Hunter evinced, that the teeth are not vaſcular; and he elucidated the proceſs of nature in reſpect to the ſhedding of teeth upon a new principle, ſupported by facts and arguments that appear to be fully deciſive. In the former part he mentioned one prophylactic and one radical remedy in the diſeaſes of the teeth; in the preſent treatiſe he has given his ſentiments concerning the palliative methods of cure. The whole treatiſe is calculated to eſtabliſh a ſcientific knowledge of the diſeaſes of the teeth, and the art of the dentiſt upon the principles of experience and reaſon, and diſcovers that ſuperior ſtrain of phyſiological diſquiſition ſo evident in all the productions of this ingenious author. C.

A candid examination of what has been advanced on the colic of Poitou and Devonſhire;

ſhire; with remarks on the moſt probable experiments intended to aſcertain the true cauſes of the gout. By James Hardy, M D. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Cadell.*—About eleven years ago much was written relative to the diſeaſe here treated of. By one party the colic of Devonſhire was imputed to the lead frequently uſed in the vats in which the cyder is made; and by the other this opinion appeared to be clearly refuted. It was proved, upon good authority, that lead was not uſed in all the vats employed in the making of cyder; and that thoſe who drank of the liquor thus prepared, were not therefore leſs liable than others to the influence of the diſeaſe. Experience however has fully aſcertained, that the Devonſhire colic may be excited by lead, when this metal has entered the alimentary canal even in a very inconſiderable quantity; on which account it muſt remain an object of ſuſpicion, if evidence is brought of its being conveyed into the body. In the laſt volume of Medical Obſervations and Enquiries, Dr Fothergill related a caſe, of which he had been informed by a perſon of veracity in Cornwall. Two perſons in that country had purchaſed between them a hogſhead of cyder, for the uſe of the people they employed in harveſt. Thoſe in the ſervice of one of the parties had no complaints, but enjoyed their health as uſual, while his neighbour's work-people had, moſt of them, ſome degree of the *Colica Pictonum*, and many of them ſeverely. The cyder was the ſame, and given in like quantities; the people worked in the ſame neighbourhood, and at the ſame ſeaſon. On enquiring into the cauſe of this ſingular difference, it was found, that the former of thoſe neighbours had always ſent his cyder to the field in a ſmall barrel; and that the other had as conſtantly uſed a glaſed earthen pitcher for this purpoſe. The cyder was thin and ſharp; the glaſing was almoſt diſſolved. The anecdote above related affords ſtrong preſumption that the glaſing of the veſſel had been the cauſe of the diſeaſe; but the juſtneſs of this opinion ſeems to be eſtabliſhed beyond a doubt by the author under conſideration.—Dr Hardy judiciouſly adviſes, that all cyder ſhould be examined by means of the teſt, before it is purchaſed or drank; and he intimates a ſuſpicion, perhaps well founded, that the dry-belly-ache, ſo frequent in the Weſt Indies, may likewiſe proceed from the uſe of glaſed veſſels. Many obſervations of importance, not only to the faculty but to others, occur in this treatiſe; and ſhould the author's opinion be confirmed, reſpecting the manner in which the diſeaſe in queſtion is produced, there is reaſon to hope, that for the future this dreadful calamity may be prevented. C.

An enquiry into the merits of the operations uſed in obſtinate ſuppreſſions of urine. By Alex. Reid, ſurgeon. 1 s. *Wilkie.*—Deſigned to recommend the puncture through the rectum into the bladder, in a ſuppreſſion of urine, as infinitely preferable to any other operation that can be performed for the removal of that diſorder. Mr Reid has ſpared no pains to aſcertain the ſuperiority of this practice, by his enquiries both at home and abroad; and in order to eſtabliſh it as the general reſource in all morbid retentions of urine, he gives proper inſtructions for performing it with eaſe and ſucceſs. C.

Mathematical principles of natural philoſophy. By Sir Iſaac Newton, Kt. Tranſlated into Engliſh, and illuſtrated with a commentary. By Robert Thorp, A. M. Vol. 1. 11. 1 s. *Cadell.*—This volume comprehends the firſt book of the *Principia*. The commentary with which Mr Thorp has enriched this verſion, part of which is extracted from the works of Maclaurin, Saunderſon, Keil, and ſome other writers, is added with a view to ſupply thoſe demonſtrations which the author had omitted, on the ſuppoſition that they were previouſly known; —"to point out the extent and limits of problems; and to ſhew their practical uſe and application to the ſyſtem of the world." That the reader may receive benefit from this commentary, the editor requires only that he ſhould be perfectly well acquainted with the geometry of Euclid, the elementary parts of algebra, and a few of the primary properties of the conic ſections. M.

The elementary parts of Dr Smith's complete ſyſtem of Optics, ſelected and arranged for the uſe of ſtudents at the univerſities. To which are added, in the form of notes, ſome explanatory propoſitions from other authors. 10 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Nourſe, &c.*—The editor appears to have executed his taſk with judgement; and his demonſtrations are ſufficiently perſpicuous to be underſtood by thoſe who are acquainted with the mere rudiments of geometry. M.

Deſcription of an engine for dividing mathematical inſtruments. By Mr John Ramſden, mathematical-inſtrument maker. Publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude. 5 s. *Nourſe.*—The Commiſſioners of Longitude having, on certain conditions, paid Mr Ramſden the ſum of 615 l. as a reward for the improvements made by him in the art of dividing mathematical inſtruments, by means of a particular engine, and for aſſigning over to them the right and property of the ſaid engine, for the uſe of the public; Mr Ramſden has, in this pamphlet, given a full deſcription of the machine, and of the manner of uſing it; together with a deſcription of another engine, by which the endleſs ſcrew, which is a principal part of the dividing engine, is made. Theſe deſcriptions are illuſtrated by four plates, in which the different parts of the apparatus

apparatus are delineated on a very large ſcale. M.

A diſcourſe on the invention and improvements of the reflecting teleſcope, delivered before the Royal Society, Nov. 30 1777. By Sir John Pringle, Bt. Preſident. 1s. 6d. —— Sir Godfrey Copley's prize-medal having been adjudged to Mr Mudge for his excellent paper containing directions for making the beſt compoſition for the metals of reflecting teleſcopes, and for grinding and poliſhing the great ſpeculum, and giving it the true parabolic form; the Preſident gives a conciſe hiſtory of the invention of that noble inſtrument; and fails not to beſtow on Mr Mudge thoſe praiſes to which he ſeems ſo juſtly intitled, for the improvements he has made in the different proceſſes that relate to it, and for his diſintereſted and liberal communication of them to the public. M.

Geographical exerciſes, calculated to facilitate the ſtudy of geography, and by an expeditious method to imprint a knowledge of the ſcience on the minds of youth. With a conciſe introduction, explaining the principles of geography. By William Faden. Folio. 15s. *Proprietor.* —— Conſiſt of nine maps, judiciouſly ſelected, and neatly engraved; and of as many correſponding ſheets, with the ſcales of longitude and latitude, together with the meridians and latitudes upon them; which are to be filled up by the ſcholar with the coaſts, boundaries, rivers, provinces, &c. of the oppoſite map. M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

Three eſſays: A defence of the women; Church-Muſic; A compariſon between ancient and modern Muſic. Tranſlated from the Spaniſh of Feyjoo. By a gentleman. 3s. ſewed. *Becket.* —— The firſt eſſay contains ſome curious facts, and many good obſervations. The two latter (the chief intention of which ſeems to be, to correct the falſe taſte [39. 169.] which has appeared in modern church-muſic) diſcover an acquaintance with the hiſtory and principles of the art, which will render them very acceptable to thoſe who ſtudy as well as practiſe muſic. M.

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By

By Clara Reeve. 3 s. 6 d. *Dilly.* —— No common novel. It may, in ſome reſpects, claim a place upon the ſame ſhelf with The Caſtle of Otranto, which has its faults as well as The Old Engliſh Baron — The *Baron* will probably live as long as the *Caſtle* ſtands, but he ſhould never forget that he was *born* in the Caſtle of Otranto. C.

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The Nabob; a comedy in three acts; as it is performed at the theatre royal in the Haymarket. Written by the late Samuel Foote, Eſq; and now publiſhed by Mr Colman. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— The late Mr Foote, ever attentive to the manners of his own times, could not remain a ſilent obſerver of the variation of character introduced by our acquiſitions in the Eaſt. The flight of Oriental pigeons ſoon became an ornament of his dove-houſe in the Haymarket; and he has with much addreſs diverſified the peculiarities of *upſtarts* in this comedy and that of the Commiſſary. The rough ignorance of the one, and the inſolent preſumption of the other, are happily diſcriminated. The author is peculiarly excellent in the ſcene of the Antiquarian Society, and in the encounter of Putty and Sir Matthew Mite. C.

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Sermons. By the late Rev. George Carr, ſenior clergyman of the Engliſh Epiſcopal congregation in Edinburgh. Edit 2. [39. 19s.] 2 vols, large 8vo. 8 s. 6 d. boards. *Elliot.*

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Diſpoſition

Diſpoſition of the LAND-FORCES in Great Britain in ſummer 1778. 215.]

Encamped near Salisbury, under Lt-Gen. James Johnſtone, of the 6th dragoons.

1ſt, 2d, 3d } dragoon-guards
6th dragoons

Encamped near St Edmundsbury, under Maj.-Gen. Warde.

3d, 2d, 7th, 10th } dragoons

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*Numb. of C°*
35. Warwick	V. Beauchamp	10
4. W. Rid. Yorkſh.	Sir George Savile	10

Encamped at Warley common, near Brentwood, under Lt-Gen. Pierſon, and Maj.-Gen° Sir D. Lindſay and Thomas Hall.

6th, 25th, 69th } foot
Liverpool ditto

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
26. Northampton	Earl of Suſſex	10
23. N. Lincoln	Caldecot	10
22. N. Glouceſter	Blackwell	7
33. Glamorgan	Lord Mountſtuart	6
12. E Kent	Sawbridge	5
39. E. Suffolk	Wollaſton	8
29. Worceſter	Lechmere	9
4. E. Rid. Yorkſh.	Maiſter	6
For the uſe of the artillery		
45. Monmouth	Duke of Beaufort	4
Rutland	Earl of Winchelſea	2

Encamped near Plymouth, under Lt-Gen. Parker.

13th foot

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
3. Somerſet	Bampfylde	12
11. Cornwall	Sir Chr. Treiſe	10
43. S. Devon.	Parker	8

Encamped at Coxheath, near Maidſtone, under Lt-Gen. Hon. William Keppel, and Maj.-Gen° W. Amherſt and R. Sloper.

1ſt dragoons
1ſt batt. Royal
2d ditto
2d of Queen's foot
14th foot
18th ditto, Royal Iriſh
59th ditto
65th ditto

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
32. Hertfordſhire	Viſc. Cranbourn	9
1. S. Hampſhire	Sir S. Stewart	7
17. E. Eſſex	Rebow	8
14. Derby	Duke of Devonſhire	9
4. W. Rid. Yorkſh.	Harvey	10
34. Berkſhire	Vanſittart	9

Coxheath continued.

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
41. Cheſhire	Earl of Cholmondeley	9
23. S. Lincoln	Sibthorpe	10
6. W. Middleſex	Cooke	8
25. Shropſhire	Lord Clive	10
39. W. Suffolk	Duke of Grafton	8
16. Surrey	Hodges	12
For the ſervice of the artillery		
Montgomery	——	4
Pembroke	Steven	2
Radnor	——	2

Encamped near Wincheſter, under Maj.-Gen. Calcraft.

Welſh Voluntiers

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
30. Dorſetſhire	Lord Rivers	10
22. S. Glouceſter	Earl of Berkeley	9
12. W. Kent	Duke of Dorſet	10
28. Lancaſhire	Earl of Derby	10
40. Staffordſhire	Lord Paget	9
19. Wiltſhire	Herbert	10

Encamped near Portſmouth, under Lt-Gen. Monckton.

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*
10. Buckingham	Skottowe	9
6. Weſtminſter	Chatwell	8
2. Huntingdon	Duke of Mancheſter	6

Cantoned under Lt-Gen. Earl Percy's command.

5 comp. R. Edinburgh Volunteers at Berwick

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*	*Cantonment.*
Cumberl.	Sir J. Lowther	5	Sunderland
Durham	E. Darlington	6	Scarborough
Northumb.	Ld A. Percy	9	Tinmouth
4. N. R. York.	Sir R. Milb.	10	Newcaſtle
15. Leiceſter	M. of Granby	8	Liverpool
42. Nottingh.	Ld G. Sutton	8	Hull
24. Weſtmorel.		4	Whitehaven
Denbigh	Myddleton	4	

Troops cantoned in different parts of England and Wales, &c.

4 troops horſe-guards and grenadier guards	in or near London
Royal regiment of horſe-guards	
15th light dragoons	
3 regiments of foot guards	
41ſt reg. (invalids)	Portſmouth
48th ditto	

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*	*Quarters.*
17. W. Eſſex	E. of Rochford	8	Chath. bar.
37. Bedford	E. Upp. Offory	6	Southampton
31. Cambridge	Warde	8	Yarmouth
43. Devonſhire	Ackland	8	Exeter
43. N. ditto	Sir B. Wrey	8	Falmouth
18. Hereford	Viſc. Bateman	8	Briſtol
6. E. Middleſex	Tuffnell	8	Dover
28. E. Norfolk	Sir J. Wodehorp	8	Harwich
28. W. ditto	Earl of Orford	8	Aldboro' &c.
1. N. Hampſh.	D. of Chandos	7	Iſle of Wight
Angleſey		1	Carnarvon

Troops cantoned in England and Wales continued.

Militia.	*Colonels.*	*C°*	*Quarters.*
Brecknock	Powell	2	Carmarthen
Cardigan		2	Swanſey
Carmarthen	Rice	1	Milf. Haven
Carnarvon		1	Beaumaris
Flintſhire	Hughes	2	Cheſter
Merioneth	Davies	1	Beaumaris
Oxford	Ld C. Spencer		
Suſſex	D. of Richmond		

50th foot, on board Adm. Keppel's fleet
Lord Macleod's reg. at Jerſey and Guernſey

In Scotland, under Lt-Gen. Sir A. Oughton and Maj.-Gen. Skene.

4th, 11th } dragoons
Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, 5 companies
Royal Glaſgow Volunteers
Lord Seaforth's regiment
Lt-Col. Com Macdonell's regiment
South Fencible regiment, Duke of Buccleugh
Weſt Fencible ditto, Lord Frederick Campbell
North Fencible ditto, Duke of Gordon

VERSES on the SOUTH FENCIBLES.

Tune, — *Lillibulero.*

HOW like you the news, my clever young fellows,
Lillibulero Bulenala;
The French, to invade us, are coming, they tell us,
Lillibulero Bulenala.
They threaten to burn — our ſhips and our corn;
To ſeize on our ſheep and our cattle, they hope;
To plunder our houſes, — run off with our ſpouſes,
And train up our children to worſhip the Pope.
Lillibulero Bulenala, Lillibulero Bulenala.
Then hie to your arms, ye brave BORDER LADS!
Lillibulero Bulenala.
Long ago ye were warlike and mettleſome blades,
Lillibulero Bulenala.
Inſtead of your mauds—get red coats and cockades;
Inſtead of a ſpade — take a ſword in your hand;
Better liſt with BUCCLEUGH — than follow a plough,
Or ſerve any farmer or laird in the land.
Lillibulero, &c.
Ye Taylors, no longer bring over French faſhions,
Lillibulero Bulenala;
And Barbers, leave making their falſe heads and cuſhions,
Lillibulero Bulenala.
He'll give you a trade, where more's to be made,
You may ſtill uſe your needle, your thimble, and comb;
And, he'll ſwear by his ſword, — give his writ or his word,
That ye ne'er ſhall be draughted, or carried from home.
Lillibulero, &c.
Come hither, ye fowlers, and all other ſparks,
Lillibulero Bulenala;
Who're dext'rous at ſhooting at birds or at marks,
Lillibulero Bulenala.
If ye wiſh to improve — in the art that ye love,
To the FENCIBLE STANDARD directly repair;
Take your muſket, and fill it — with powder and bullet,
And pepper a Frenchman inſtead of a hare.
Lillibulero, &c.

The PHILOSOPHIC ROSE.

Addreſſed to Miſs ———

ON that meek creſt, where pure ideas play,
And Paſſion's zeal Diſcretion's laws obey;
Where conſcious charms, by conſcious awe ſubdu'd,
Repel the wanton, as they check the rude;
There, Sylvia, place this emblematic flower,
Its leaf thy leſſon, as thy breaſt its bower:
So, while this plant thy boſom ſhall adorn,
Its tints ſhall teach thee, and its fadings warn;
'Till taught, at length, how Wiſdom can decide,
Thyſelf may bloom, her new creation's pride!

FLORUS.

St Paul's Advice to the Citizens. [320.]

SAys old Father Paul, with a bluſh on his noſe,
While looking aſquint on his friends and his foes,
"Pray liſten, good folks, and I'll give you a reaſon,
Why your preſent petition is quite out of ſeaſon:
The inns and the outs have for once all agreed,
And in ſolemn aſſembly they've likewiſe decreed,
(Seeing the air of the Weſt than the Eaſt is much ſweeter),
That the bones of Lord Chatham do reſt with St Peter.
They have alſo reſolv'd, that a monument ſhall
Be erected to's mem'ry near Weſtminſter-hall;
Where kings, dukes, and lords, have often been plac'd;
Your idol, Lord Chatham, ſure can't be diſgrac'd!
Nay, more, they have granted a penſion to-day,
To his heirs, male and female, for ever and aye:
Then unleſs you their bounty will try to excel,
Let his body remain where 'tis paid for ſo well."

J. C.

PARTIES,

PARTIES, PASSIONS, &c. A mite.

DEar Liberty's the fav'rite cry,
Sweet, precious, lovely Liberty.
What? Dead. Nay, ſure you muſt be wrong.
Too true; at leaſt ſhe cant live long.
Why ſo? She's in conſumption deep.
Ah me! who can but wail and weep?
Poor ſlaves! Ah ſlaves indeed: to what?
To parties, paſſions, yea what not?
And worſt of all, ye hug the chain
Nor great nor ſmall * of this complain;
But, humble dupes, the neck ye bow
To ſelf-enſlav'd —Sure! Tell us how.
Behold the man, or ſay the ſot,
With trembling hands embrace the pot,
And reaſon drown'd he'll ſing or roar,
And loſs of Liberty deplore.
Poor man! lament thy loſs of ſenſe,
Of time, of health, of peace, and pence;
Home to your crying babes retreat,
And ſave your braſs to buy them meat:
Poor Liberty! alas-a-day
Juſt dead, or dying, Sir, you ſay,
Whilſt ſhameleſs ſots unſhock'd can ſing,
And beggars may abuſe their king.
Behold your tongues, and taſte how free!
You've not loſt all your liberty;
Your purſes too, ye ſtill have got,
Ye may ſubſcribe †, or ye may not,
To guard your homes and happy lands,
From treacherous Gallia's hoſtile bands.
Behold untouch'd your conſcience too,
Ye may to church or chapel go,
Or, if Freethinker, walk or play,
Or tedious ſabbaths ſleep away.
No dungeons deep immure the man
Who broaches all the lies he can;
Nor furrow'd backs, nor ſlitted noſe,
Deter the men that gods ‡ oppoſe.
No dread of hulks, or fines, or chains,
For gen'le frauds, and ſly-got gains,
For hac. ney'd oaths, and loathſome talk,
But Gallio like our gallants walk.
Say then, good Sirs, but ſcorn the wile,
Has Freedom fled our happy iſle?
Alas! the ways of moſt are ſuch,
We either have, or take too much:
For ſins of ev'ry ſort and ſize
At mid-day walk, and brave the ſkies.
Thrice happy we, did rich and poor
Our loſs of unity deplore,
And ſtraight with head and heart and hand,
Unite to ſave a threat'ned land.
In counſel, love, and action join'd,
Againſt the common foe combin'd,
We ſtill might live, nor mourn the day,
To treacherous Gaul we fell a prey.

*H**** caſtle, June 30.*

* *Comparatively.*

† (i. e. *You are not compelled to imitate the princely benefactions of your well-diſpoſed brethren.*

‡ *Crowned heads, and the King of kings, who are defied with impunity.*

EPILOGUE, ſpoken by Mrs ABINGTON, *at the theatre-royal in Dublin July 4. 1778. the firſt night of her appearance on that theatre* [39. 445.]

LOrd how I tremble, every atom ſhaking;
What? ſpeak an epilogue of my own making?
A taſk for me—preſumptuous and abſurd.
But I have promis'd, and muſt keep my word.
Yes, I did promiſe with a ſolemn face,
T'addreſs my patrons here, and ſue for grace;
For your paſt favours had ſo warm'd my heart,
I thought to tell them needed little art.
How vain the thought! for pondering day and night,
I found tho' I might ſpeak, I could not write.
Diſtreſs'd, to Garrick then I fly for aid,
" You can aſſiſt me, Sir, for wit's your trade;
When of your epilogues I ſpeak a line,
Each ſide-box cries, " Oh charming, vaſtly fine,
Its quite delightful, *monſtrouſly divine*;"
The pit, alive to every comic ſtroke,
With laughter loud anticipate the joke;
All but the modern top, to feeling dead,
With heart of adamant, and brains of lead:
Languid and lifeleſs, lolling yawns, takes ſnuff,
And cries, " As God's my judge, its ſlimſey ſtuff;
Heav'n knows, I monſtrouſly abhor a play,
Its a vile bore—what brought me here to-day?
Dear Lady Mary, how can you attend?
Will Garrick's nonſenſe never have an end?"
Not ſo, Sir Mac, who juſt has croſs'd the Tweed,
Cries, " Vary weel, ridiculous indeed,
The chield has parts: Oh he'd been muckle
If bred at Glaſgow, or at Aberdeen." [keen,
Sir Paddy cries, " My jewel, that's mighty pretty.
Faith, Garrick, you were once in Dublin city,
In ſweet Smock-alley you have cut a figure;
Oh you'd be great, were you a little bigger."
Thus nations, parties, all in this agree,
And Humour's palm, oh Garrick, yield to thee;
Then, good Sir, ſcribble ſomething new for me.
To Garrick thus in flattering ſtrains I ſue:
But all in vain; nor prayers nor flattery do.
Since thus obdurate all their aid refuſe,
I, a mere novice, muſt invoke the Muſe. [fire,
Oh would immortal Shakeſpeare's Muſe of
Heave in this breaſt, each kindling thought inſpire;
Or could I mount on the Mæonian wing,
Or chaunt ſuch ſongs as raptur'd ſeraphs ſing,
To you, my kind protectors, would I raiſe
My tuneſt, loudeſt, warmeſt notes of praiſe;
The great, the brave, the fair, who now appear
In bright array, to grace this circle here,
My Muſe to lateſt ages ſhould proclaim,
Their worth record, and conſecrate their fame;
While Gratitude, on rapt'rous pinions ſoars,
And echoes loud the virtues ſhe adores.

The CONQUEROR and CAPTIVE.

A FABLE.

SUccefs intoxicates the brain,
And ſometimes makes the wiſeſt vain.
Who that examines age, or youth,
Can controvert ſo plain a truth?
That ſees falſe fame, or ſolid pelf,
So much increaſe important ſelf,
That Lilliputian worth can riſe,
A mighty Brobdignag in ſize;
Thence mild benevolence is loſt,
And tyrant pride aſſumes its poſt.
It happen'd once—ſuppoſe the time,
The regal titles, and the clime,
There reign'd a prince of mighty pow'r,
Who having much, ſtill wanted more;
Who, Frenchman like, with envious eye,
Beheld the realms of Liberty;
And ſtill for war would frame pretence
Of glory ſtain'd, or ſelf-defence.
Behold him to the field burſt forth!
An emblem of the boiſtrous North,
When with its moſt tempeſtuous gales
It deſolates hills, woods, and dales.
His oft' try'd martial proweſs ſpread
Thro' neighb'ring ſtates a general dread;
An ape of mighty Cæſar's name,
He went, he ſaw, and overcame—
O'er bulwark'd towns he made his way,
While raviſh'd conqueſt own'd his ſway;
One kingdom gain'd, the next he view'd
With eyes ambitious; and purſu'd
Fortune, that vain, capricious dame,
Who eager ſeem'd to urge his fame;
(Like other ladies, then moſt pleas'd,
When moſt ſolicited and teas'd;)
With partial grace ſtill deign'd to bleſs
His boldeſt actions with ſucceſs;
Whoſe only buſineſs was to fight,
Whate'er the cauſe, or wrong, or right;
Till glutted he at length declin'd
T' indulge the fever of his mind;
Yet fond of pomp, and madly vain,
He brought in his triumphant train
Six captive kings! ſad ſpoil of war!
To draw like beaſts his ſplendid car:
The day was fix'd, when ſuch a ſight
He thought would give the throng delight.
By various means moſt ſubjects ſtrove
To ſhew their loyalty and love;
Arches were rais'd, and trophies plac'd,
In ev'ry ſpot which might be grac'd;
The Victor, almoſt deified,
By popular applauſe, and pride,
Could ſcarce vouchſafe to caſt his eye
On any thing beneath the ſky;
And ſilently appear'd to ſay,
All nature muſt admit my ſway.
At length a downward look he gave,
And chanc'd to view one Royal Slave;
Who turning ey'd, with thought profound,
The chariot wheel that circled round:
The placid ſmile which o'er his face
Had ſhed a mild peculiar grace;
The eaſy air and juſt diſdain,
With which he wore his golden chain,
Alarm'd the Victor; who demanded,
What his attention ſo commanded.
My mind, the Captive cries, is bent
To calm misfortunes with content;
As in that circling wheel I ſee,
Of life the brief epitome;
The part which now is higheſt, muſt
One ſingle turn replace in duſt;
So thou, tho' preſent laurels bloom,
May, ere thy bones ſhall reach the tomb,
By ſome inverted ſtroke of fate,
Have cauſe to mourn thy fallen ſtate;
Without a friend to ſoothe thy care;
None follow tyrants in deſpair;
While vulture-conſcience ſtings thy mind,
For endleſs wrongs to human kind.
The greateſt prince ſhould learn this truth,
That ſure as age ſucceeds to youth;
So time devouring ſwallows all;
Empires themſelves, but riſe, to fall,
However glorious, and renown'd,
Since life is but a varying round.
Swift as an arrow to the heart,
Conviction ſent her pointed dart;
Pride wiſh'd indeed to ſtop its courſe,
But yielded to reſiſtleſs force;
And ſaid that ſhe would taint no more
The boſom of the Conqueror;
Who, from the car deſcending, gave
His hand to ev'ry royal ſlave;
Unloos'd their ſhackles, and declar'd
His pow'r ſhould henceforth be their guard;
Should ſtand a barrier to the weak,
And all oppreſſion's fetters break.
The captives ſtruck, due homage paid,
And for their kind deliv'rer pray'd:
More careful now of native blood,
Th' unſhaken friend of peace, he ſtood;
Diſbanded conqueſt, with her train,
For virtues of a patriot reign;
And long the royal pleaſure prov'd,
Of being much leſs fear'd than lov'd.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS united.

FArewell the ſcythe, the ſickle, and the plough;
Farewell the nymph, but with a lover's vow;
Farewell to ruſtic toil, and awkward gait,
'Tis Honour calls, and to defend the ſtate.
'Tis Britiſh courage fires with martial zeal,
For Britain's ſons will fight for Britain's weal.
Let France her legions boaſt, make naval brags,
Courageous Britons will pull down her flags.
Militia-courage with a nerve-ſtrung arm,
Shall ſave Britannia from intended harm;
While Britiſh tars will curb each vain conceit,
And ſhew what Frenchmen are that would be great.
"Stand firm, my boys," the hardy ſailor cries;
"We'll bravely fight," the martial ſhout replies.
United thus the tar and warlike band,
Reſolve to die, or ſave a threaten'd land. W.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Pera of Conſtantinople, May* 18. The plague has raged with great violence in this village, and in Conſtantinople, for theſe ten or twelve days paſt. The Grand Signior left the Seraglio in great haſte on the 13th, it being diſcovered that this cruel diſorder had made its appearance in the private apartments or Haram. It is ſaid, that no leſs than 500 people have already died in the ſeraglio, and near forty in the Captain-Pacha's palace." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Amſterdam, July* 29. From Conſtantinople there is advice, that the exceſſive heat of the weather has increaſed the ravages of the plague in that city and its ſuburbs. The houſes of the Europeans are all ſhut up; and the contagion has penetrated the ſeraglio, from whence the Grand Signior is retired. The peſtilence is alſo broke out in the Turkiſh fleet, where it makes a moſt dreadful havock."

DENMARK.

They write from Copenhagen, that a company of merchants having requeſted to carry on a trade to the Eaſt Indies, his Majeſty has granted them an excluſive privilege for the term of twenty-five years. His Majeſty has named the directors of this new company; among whom are the Baron de Shimmelman, Privy Counſellor and Treaſurer, ſeveral of the principal officers of ſtate, and ſome others who had been governors heretofore in the Eaſt Indies.

"*Copenhagen, June* 2. A camp of 13,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Bevern, was eſtabliſhed the day before yeſterday, and will continue during this month."

"*Copenhagen, June* 27. According to a liſt of the land-forces of Denmark and Norway, when completed, thoſe of Denmark will conſiſt of 6337 horſe, 33646 foot, and 1308 militia; and thoſe of Norway of 4493 horſe, and 29122 foot; making in the whole, with 3789 artillerymen and engineers, 78695 men."

GERMANY. [313.]

"*Ratiſbon, July* 20. Baron de Swartzenau, miniſter-plenipotentiary from the court of Berlin, delivered the Manifeſto of the King his maſter to the diet [338.]. This piece produced ſome emotion in that aſſembly. The Baron de Borie, the Auſtrian miniſter, endeavoured to anſwer it verbally, and to refute the proceedings of the court of Berlin; which, however, did not prevent the envoy of Saxony from declaring, in the name of his maſter, that he not only agreed to the meaſures taken by the King of Pruſſia, but would ſubmit to the diet a memorial with his reaſons for ſo doing. A manifeſto has already appeared at Dreſden, and that of the Imperial court will ſoon be publiſhed."

"*Franconia, July* 5. The army from Moravia, under the command of Duke Albert de Saxe Teſchen, has entered Bohemia."

"*Dreſden, July* 12. A corps of Pruſſians, under the command of Gen. Moellendorff, is cantoned near Plauen; and 50,000 men of Pr. Henry of Pruſſia's army are encamped near the ſame village, within a quarter of a mile of this city; the right wing being cloſe to the village, and extending itſelf towards the river Elbe; the artillery is in the centre, and conſiſts of about 400 pieces of cannon. The remainder of his R. Highneſs's army, with the huſſars, is ſtationed in the neighbouring villages, at a very ſmall diſtance from this capital. Pr. Henry's head-quarters are at a houſe called *Reitzewitz*, near Plauen, belonging to the late Count de Vilzthum." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Saxony, July* 4. On the firſt of this month, ſix Pruſſian regiments arrived at Dreſden from Cotthus. Pr. Henry of Pruſſia is daily expected with the firſt column of his army, and the troops which were ſtationed at Halle and Magdeburg. The army of this prince is ſaid to conſiſt of 80,000 men. This ſudden motion is ſaid to be owing to the diſpoſitions of the Emperor's army, by which it ſhould ſeem as if his Imperial Majeſty meant to enter Luſatia toward Gabel, whilſt Pr. Lichtenſtein ſhould attack the Saxon army, and the large magazines they have at Dreſden. The Imperial miniſter quits Dreſden this day to return to Vienna."

"*Upper Sileſia, July* 8. The war is begun. The 2d of this month Lt-Gen. de Wunſch marched with the van-guard to Lewin, and on the 3d to the frontiers of Bohemia; from whence, on the 4th, he entered Bohemia, as far as Narchod; and was followed on the 5th by all the army, headed by the King in perſon. The advanced poſts met a detachment of

Auſtrian

Auſtrian huſſars, who fled after receiving ſome ſhot. The King means to ſtay at Narchod for the heavy artillery, and then it is ſaid he means to go to Konigſgratz; where and at Prague there is an army of 60,000 Auſtrians. The enemy's main army lies towards Saxony; where it is expected there will ſoon be an engagement. Bohemia is quite deſerted, the inhabitants having fled, ſo that all the neceſſaries for the army muſt be ſent to them; but this will not be ſo when they have entered farther into the country."

"*Dreſden, July* 12. On the 6th inſtant a body of Auſtrian troops penetrated from Bohemia towards Bautzen into Luſatia, and ſeized upon all the peaſants they could lay hold of in their march, and ſent them to the Emperor's camp at Konigſgratz to aſſiſt to throw up intrenchments for his army. They alſo ruined ſeveral parks and gardens belonging to the nobility in the neighbourhood, by cutting down the trees and foreſts where-ever they paſſed, and ſent them alſo to the Imperial camp. On the 8th the alarm of their approach was ſpread in the environs of this capital; upon which a detachment of cavalry, of the regiment of Seelhoff, was ſent to oppoſe them; whereupon an engagement enſued on the 10th, in which Baron Bork, lieutenant of the ſaid regiment, and twenty-two ſoldiers were killed, and three officers and forty men wounded. The Auſtrians had a conſiderable number killed and wounded, and fifty-two of them were made priſoners. Pr. Henry of Pruſſia is now advanced with his army into Luſatia."

"*Berlin, July* 11. We have this morning received advice from Sileſia, that a corps commanded by Lt-Gen. Wunſch, has penetrated into Bohemia, and made themſelves maſters of an important poſt, which they maintained with very little loſs, though the enemy was every where in great force on the confines of that kingdom. The army of Pr. Henry, compoſed of 84,000 men, was to paſs the river Elbe on the 7th inſt.; until that time they are to remain at Torgau, where they are encamped. This diſpoſition has been planned to counteract the motions of a corps of Auſtrians under the command of Pr. Lichtenſtein, who had it in view to get a ſtart of Pr. Henry, attack the Saxons, and make themſelves maſters of the magazines at Dreſden, which are very conſiderable."

"*Konigſgratz, July* 8. The Emperor paſſing yeſterday by Jaromitz to reconnoitre the enemy, met a troop of Pruſſian huſſars; whom he ordered his ſuite to attack. The combat was bloody; but the enemy, though ſuperior in numbers, were repulſed. The preſence of our ſovereign, who riſked too much, contributed greatly to this victory. Baron de Neuendof, captain of the huſſars of Wurmſer, diſtinguiſhed himſelf particularly in this action."

"*Berlin, July* 14. On the 7th in the evening a large party of Auſtrian huſſars having advanced on ſome Pruſſian foragers, the King ordered three ſquadrons of Gen. Zieten's huſſars, under the command of Maj. Probſt, to attack them: which they did with great ſucceſs, having killed a conſiderable number of the enemy, and made three officers and forty private men priſoners. The Pruſſians had only two huſſars killed, and two officers dangerouſly wounded. The Auſtrians are ſaid to be in force at Jaromitz, about a German mile and half from the Pruſſian forepoſts.—By the laſt accounts, of the 10th inſtant, Pr. Henry's army was ſtill in the neighbourhood of Dreſden." *Lond. gaz.*

"*From the Imperial camp near Kukus, July* 18. The King of Pruſſia, at the head of 6000 men, attempted to gain our intrenchments below the ſtream of Mettau, near to Pletz, and half a mile from Jaromitz. The attack began the 13th, at half paſt twelve at night; but the croats and huſſars, who were poſted there, ſuſtained the unexpected aſſault with great courage for half an hour, before the carabiniers of Duke Albert and the huſſars of Wurmſer advanced, and took the enemy in flank. The action then became ſerious, and the enemy was obliged to retire, leaving a great number dead on the field; among the reſt one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and twelve lieutenants. On our part we had 264 killed and wounded. The Pruſſians in retreating abandoned ſeveral poſts they had occupied previous to the action."

"*Vienna, July* 18. Lt-Col. de Quoſdanovich, who commands under Gen. de Wurmſer, having given in the night of the 16th inſt. an alarm to a part of the Pruſſian army, made ſeveral priſoners, and took ſome horſes. This enterpriſe occaſioned the troops in the Pruſſian camp to take to their arms. The enemy began to cannonade the party of

Lt-

Lt-Col. Quoſdanovich, and their infantry fired ſeveral times, by which an officer and a ſoldier were wounded."

"*Berlin, July* 20. Late yeſterday evening an expreſs arrived here from the King of Pruſſia's camp in Bohemia, by whom we received the following agreeable tidings: That on the 16th inſtant, his Majeſty's army being encamped in the environs of Nachod, at which place the King had eſtabliſhed his head-quarters, a party of Auſtrian huſſars were ſeen to reconnoitre our army; upon which a detachment of Pruſſian dragoons immediately advanced, and drove them back: but the Auſtrians ſoon after being reinforced, made a ſecond appearance, and being ſuperior in number, forced our dragoons to retreat; whereupon three ſquadrons of huſſars, of the regiment of Ziethen, were ſent to their aſſiſtance; when the Auſtrians were driven back, with the loſs of about forty men killed and wounded, and one captain, two lieutenants, and 54 men taken priſoners: our loſs conſiſted in one lieutenant, and fourteen men killed, eighteen wounded, and two miſſing.

On the 17th the King's army advanced as far as Jarowitz, about four leagues from Konigſgratz, where the Emperor's army lies ſtrongly intrenched; and in the afternoon the right wing of our army was extended farther towards Clumetz, and head-quarters taken between Jarowitz and Kukuſbad. Our out-poſts were within ſight and hearing of the enemy's.

On the 18th in the morning, the King, accompanied by the Prince of Brunſwick, reconnoitred the Emperor's camp; and ſoon after, orders were given for the erecting of batteries; the artillery was drawn up, and all poſſible preparations were made for an immediate attack, which his Majeſty had reſolved ſhould take place the next morning. But, to the greateſt aſtoniſhment of our monarch and his whole army, he received, on the ſame evening, a flag of truce from the Emperor, with the following meſſage: "That his Imperial Majeſty having maturely conſidered the object of the preſent conteſt between him and his Pruſſian Majeſty, was, from a ſenſe of humanity, led to ſpare the lives and blood of his innocent ſubjects, and was ready to ſettle the Bavarian affairs upon the principles propoſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty in the courſe of the late negotiation; and that if his Pruſſian Majeſty would appoint a proper perſon for a freſh negotiation, his Imperial Majeſty would alſo call near him his miniſter, and that all contentions and differences ſhould be finally ſettled and determined."

In conſequence of this meſſage, the King has ſent orders to Count Finkenſtein and Baron de Hertzberg, his two privy cabinet-miniſters, to come to him; and theſe two miniſters accordingly ſet out this afternoon, to join his Majeſty at his camp near Jarowitz in Bohemia. — Thus, thanks to gracious Heaven! peace is reſtored. May divine Providence grant us the enjoyment thereof for many years to come."

France. [314.]

"*Nantz, June* 29. The chamber of commerce of this city have received a letter, dated Verſailles, June 24. from the miniſter of the marine, of which the following are the contents.—The King propoſes, Gentlemen, ſoon to publiſh a declaration, by which his Majeſty will fix the encouragements he means to grant to the privateers, in caſe of a war; the ſame law will in a very preciſe manner determine the reciprocal engagements between thoſe who are to fit out thoſe armaments, and thoſe who furniſh the money for them; and will, at the ſame time, provide means to accelerate the trials with regard to prizes; ſo that the moſt ſpeedy ſales and diviſion of the profits may enſue. To put thoſe who wiſh to be engaged in the privateers in the way to regulate their ſpeculation even at preſent, his Majeſty authoriſes me to tell you, that, among other advantages, he will, out of his own arſenals, furniſh cannon of twelve and eight pounders, to privateers of ninety-five feet in the keel, and upwards, without reſerving to himſelf any part of the produce of the prizes, and only on condition, that the cannon ſhall be again returned to the commiſſaries of the ports, and arſenals of the marine: and as circumſtances will not admit of furniſhing theſe cannon during the preſent year in kind, his Majeſty will pay all ſuch privateers, within a month from the publication of the muſter-roll of their crews, the ſum of 800 livres in lieu of each cannon of twelve, and 600 livres in lieu of each cannon of eight pound ball. I do not doubt but the privateers will, if occaſion require, give proofs of their zeal to execute the wiſhes of his Majeſty. I deſire you to let them know what

what I have wrote to you, and ſend me an account of their determination.

[18. 140.] DE SARTINE."

"*Paris, July* 17. An arret of the council of ſtate has appeared, dated the 28th of June, relative to the Engliſh veſſels detained in the ports of this kingdom, and the French veſſels taken by the corſairs of the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. A declaration of the King has alſo been ſent to the parliament with regard to the fitting out privateers to cruiſe againſt the enemies of the ſtate. This declaration is dated the 24th of June, and was regiſtered the 8th of this month."

A tranſlation of the French King's letter to the Admiral of France, authoriſing and empowering him to iſſue out letters of repriſal againſt the ſhips of the ſubjects of Great Britain.

"My Couſin, July 10. 1778.

THE inſult offered to my flag by a frigate of the King of England, towards my frigate La Belle Poule; and the ſeizure by an Engliſh ſquadron, in violation of the law of nations, of my frigates La Licorne and La Pallas [325, 6.], and of my ſloop Le Coureur; the ſeizure at ſea, and the confiſcation of the ſhips belonging to my ſubjects, committed by England againſt the faith of treaties; the continued diſturbance and damage which that power has brought upon the maritime commerce of my kingdom, and of my colonies in America, as well by their ſhips of war, as by their privateers, whom ſhe has authoriſed and excited to commit theſe depredations: all theſe injurious proceedings together, but moſt particularly the inſult offered to my flag, have forced me to ſet bounds to the moderation I had propoſed to myſelf, and do not permit me any longer to ſuſpend the effects of my reſentment. The dignity of my crown, and that protection which I owe to my ſubjects, demand that I ſhould at length make repriſals, and act hoſtilely againſt England, and that my veſſels ſhall attack, and endeavour to take or to deſtroy all the veſſels, or other ſhips, belonging to the King of England; and that they ſtop and ſeize alike all the Engliſh merchant-ſhips they may have an opportunity of taking. I therefore write you this letter, to inform you, that having, in conſequence, given orders to the commandants of my ſquadrons, and of my ſea-ports, to direct all my captains of ſhips to fall upon thoſe of the King of England, alſo upon all ſhips belonging to any of his ſubjects, to ſeize upon and carry them into the ports of my kingdom, my intention is, by way of repriſals for the captures made upon my ſubjects, by the Engliſh privateers and armed veſſels, that you will cauſe to be made out letters of marque and repriſals to thoſe of my ſaid ſubjects which ſhall ſue for the ſame, and who are qualified to obtain them, by propoſing to fit out ſhips of war, with ſufficient force to protect the crews employed on board the ſaid ſhips. I reſt aſſured, that I ſhall find in the juſtice of my cauſe, in the valour of my officers, in the equipment of my ſhips, and in the love of all my ſubjects, the reſources which I have always experienced from them: and my chief confidence is in the protection of the God of Battles; and the preſent having no other aim, I pray God to take you, my couſin, into his holy keeping. Written at Verſailles the 10th of July 1778.

LOUIS.

DE SARTINE."

"*Paris, July* 20. On the 8th inſt. the King's naval armament ſailed from the road of Breſt.—The Count d'Orvilliers, Lieutenant-General, commands in chief the armament. It is divided into three ſquadrons. The White ſquadron carries the General's flag; the White and Blue, that of Count Duchaffault, Lieutenant-General; the Blue ſquadron is commanded by the Duke de Chartres, Lieutenant-General.—The commanders of the ſecond and third diviſions of each ſquadron, are, of the White, the Count de Guichen, Admiral, and the Sieur Hector, Captain of the ſhip; of the White and Blue, the Count de Rochechouart, Admiral, and the Chevalier de Bauſſet, Captain; and of the Blue, the Count de Graſſe, Admiral, and the Chevalier de Monteil, Captain.—The captains of the flags of the three commanders of the ſquadron, are as follow, viz. that of the General, the Sieur Dupliſſis Parſeault; of the Count Duchaffault's, the Sieur Huon de Karmadec; and of the Duke de Chartres's flag, the Sieur de la Motte Piquet, Admiral, and under him the Sieur de Mouperoux, Captain.

On the 9th inſtant the above armament being off Uſhant, the *Curieuſe* cutter of ten guns, four-pounders, commanded by the Chevalier du Romain, gave chace to a ſhip which he ſaw at a diſtance; and being arrived within hearing,

ing, ordered her to lie to. This ſhip, whoſe flag declared her to be Engliſh, would not comply with the order. The frigate Iphigenie, commanded by the Sieur de Kerſaint, joined the other ſhip at this inſtant, hailed her, and bid the Captain come and ſpeak to the General. On a formal refuſal made by the Captain, the Sieur de Kerſaint gave orders for firing; and on the firſt ſhot the ſhip ſtruck her colours.—This ſhip is the King of England's frigate the Lively, of 22 guns, nine-pounders, and 120 men, commanded by Capt. Biggs. The Iphigenie having brought the ſhip to the General, the Count d'Orvilliers ordered the Iphigenie to conduct her to Breſt, where ſhe arrived on the 10th inſtant."

ENGLAND. [328.]

On the 29th of July the Count de Malzhan, the Pruſſian ambaſſador, notified in form to the King, and to all the foreign miniſters reſiding at the Britiſh court, the King his maſter's declaration of war againſt the Emperor and the Empreſs-Queen. [338.]

Gen. Howe, who landed at Portſmouth on the 1ſt of July [367.], waited on Lord George Germaine in the morning of the 3d. Immediately after, he was introduced to the King, and was graciouſly received. When the court broke up he had a long conference with his Majeſty.

"*Briſtol, July* 25. Orders are come down here to the captains of the ſhips of war proceeding from this channel to take or deſtroy any French veſſel they ſhould meet with in their paſſage."

"*At the court of St James's, July* 29. 1778, *preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in council.* Whereas many injuries and acts of hoſtility have been committed, and many unjuſt ſeizures made, by the French King and his ſubjects, unto and upon the ſhips and goods of his Majeſty's ſubjects, contrary to the faith of treaties; and whereas his Majeſty has lately received advice, that ſuch acts of hoſtility are now publicly encouraged and authoriſed by the French King's orders [384.]: His Majeſty has taken into conſideration theſe injurious proceedings of the French court; and his Majeſty, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction for his injured ſubjects, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects, of the French King, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to the French King or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any the territories of the French King, and bring the ſame to judgement in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and to that end his Majeſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board, authoriſing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſal to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking, the ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to the French King, and the vaſſals and ſubjects of the French King, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board, authoriſing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cogniſance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and repriſals, of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods,

goods, as ſhall belong to the French King, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the French King, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: And they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before his Majeſty at this board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes aforementioned." [18. 239.]

"*Admiralty-office, July* 7. Adm. Young, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward iſlands, in his letter to Mr Stephens, dated April 27. laſt, ſends a liſt of prizes taken by the ſhips of his ſquadron, ſince thoſe publiſhed in the gazette of April 21.

[The gazette of April 21. refers to that of Aug. 2. 1777, and the gazette of Aug. 2. refers to that of June 28. [39. 356.]. —We here give an abſtract of thoſe not formerly given.]

Adm. Young, in his letter of June 12. 1777, gives a liſt of fourteen ſhips taken, viz.—by the Seaford 5,—Portland 3,—Otter 2,—Hind, Beaver, Cygnet, and Ariadne, 1 each.

In his letter of March 13. 1778, he gives a liſt of fifteen ſhips taken, viz.—by the Graſshopper, Yarmouth, and Ceres, 2 each,—and Pelican, Greyhound, Portland, Aurora, Phœnix, Seaford, Snake, Favourite, and Experiment, 1 each. —In this letter, the Admiral writes, that beſides the above, that the Seaford had taken, and ſent into Dominica, the Hampden rebel-privateer, of 12 guns and 64 men; that the Ariadne had taken a ſchooner privateer of 8 guns and 30 men, and run on ſhore and deſtroyed two others, moſtly manned with Frenchmen; and that the Antigua armed veſſel had taken the Nancy, a rebel-privateer of 12 guns and 40 men, after a ſmart action, in which the Nancy had four men killed and five wounded, among whom was the commander, whoſe thigh was broken by a ſwivel ſhot from the Antigua.

And in his letter juſt mentioned, of April 21. he gives a liſt of ten ſmall veſſels taken, the largeſt only 6 guns, 100 tons, and 12 men, viz.—by the Portland 4,—Favourite 3,—Snake 2,—Beaver and Antigua 1.

"Rear-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, in his letter to Mr Stephens, dated April 19. mentions, that ſince Adm. Gayton ſailed from thence [188.], which was on the 3d of March, the ſhips of his ſquadron had taken twenty-five veſſels of different denominations; and that ſome of them were of more value than the general run of prizes lately taken. He adds, that on the 5th of March the Friendſhip, a letter of marque, in company with the Thomas of London, and the Byron of Briſtol, took the General Gates privateer, mounted with fourteen guns, ſix-pounders."

"Sir George Collier, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Rainbow, writes, in a letter of the 16th of May, that on the 11th, being a few miles from land near Caſco bay, he fell in with, and retook, the Martha, with a valuable cargo, which had been taken by the rebels on her voyage from London to New York; that he had alſo retaken the Eliſabeth, and the Polly, the former having been bound from Bourdeaux to New York, laden with wines and brandy, the latter from St Auguſtine to London, with tobacco and tar; and that he had taken the Mary, a ſchooner, from Faro for Boſton, laden with ſalt."

The Spaniſh ambaſſador arrived at Dover in the morning of July 13. and at London the evening of the ſame day.

"*St James's, July* 17. This day his Excellency the Marquis d'Almodovar, Ambaſſador from the King of Spain, had his firſt private audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his credentials. To which he was introduced by the Rt Hon. the Lord Viſcount Weymouth, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies."

To the addreſſes from Ireland formerly mentioned [319.], we have to add one, in the gazette of July 14. from the county of Clare.

At the quarter-ſeſſions for Worceſter, July 14. all the Roman Catholic clergy, gentry, and ſeveral others of that communion, appeared at the town-hall in Worceſter, and took the oaths preſcribed by the late act [323.]. The reſpectable appearance of ladies was remarkable.—The like has been done at York, (where eighty-ſix took the oaths), Carliſle, (where three prieſts took the oaths, Meſſ. Bolas, Holywell, and Chaplin), Durham, and other places.

[*P. S.*]

[*P. S.*] A London Gazette Extraordinary was published Aug. 3. viz.

"*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 2. Capt. Faulknor, of his Majesty's ship the Victory, arrived at this office yesterday in the afternoon, with a letter from the Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships employed to the westward, to Mr Stephens; of which the following is a copy

"SIR, *Victory, at sea, July* 30. 1778.

MY letters of the 23d and 24th instant, by the Peggy and Union cutters, acquainted you, for their Lordships information, That I was in pursuit, with the King's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ships of war.

From that time, till the 27th, the winds constantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, sometimes blowing strong, and the French fleet always to windward going off, I made use of every method to close in with them that was possible, keeping the King's ships at the same time collected, as much as the nature of a pursuit would admit of, and which became necessary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the disinclination that appeared in them to allow of my bringing the King's ships close up to a regular engagement: This left but little other chance of getting in with them, than by seizing the opportunity that offered, the morning of the 27th, by the wind's admitting of the van of the King's fleet under my command, leading up with, and closing with, their centre and rear.

The French began firing upon the headmost of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland's division, and the ships with him, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ships and the Vice-Admiral soon returned, as did every ship as they could close up: The chace had occasioned their being extended, nevertheless they were all soon in battle.

The fleets, being upon different tacks, passed each other very close: the object of the French seemed to be the disabling the King's ships in their masts and sails, in which they so far succeeded as to prevent many of the ships of my fleet being able to follow me when I wore to stand after the French fleet; this obliged me to wear again, to join those ships, and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the King's fleet, towards the close of the day; which I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing it, without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been so beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being such that they could reach their own shores before there was any chance of the King's fleet getting up with them, in the state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, left me no choice of what was proper and advisable to do.

The spirited conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Pallifer, and the captains of the fleet, supported by their officers and men, deserves much commendation.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I send Captain Faulknor, captain of the Victory, with this account to their Lordships; and am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

Philip Stephens, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty. A. KEPPEL.

List of men killed and wounded, in the action with the French fleet, the 27th of July 1778.

Ships names.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Monarch,	2	9
Exeter,	4	6
Queen,	1	2
Shrewsbury,	3	6
Berwick,	10	11
Stirling Castle,	2	11
Courageux,	6	13
Thunderer,	2	5
Vigilant,	2	3
Sandwich,	2	20
Valiant,	6	26
Victory,	11	24
Foudroyant,	5	18
Prince George,	5	15
Vengeance,	4	18
Worcester,	3	5
Elizabeth,	—	7
Defiance,	8	17
Robust,	5	17
Formidable,	16	49
Ocean,	2	18
America,	1	17
Terrible,	9	21
Egmont,	12	19
Ramillies,	12	16
Total,	133	373

Officers wounded.

Lieut. Nicholas Clifford, 2d of the Formidable.
Lieut. William Samwell, 3d of the Shrewsbury.
Lieut. John Macdonald, of the marines — Prince George
Surgeon of the Elizabeth.

A. KEPPEL.

SCOTLAND. [331.]

"*Edinburgh, July* 29. Government have ſent orders to Capt. Orrock, of the Leith armed ſhip, to take and deſtroy all French veſſels he meets with, the French having iſſued ſimilar orders with reſpect to Britiſh ſhips. [384.]

Immediately after, what follows appeared in the papers.

"SEAMEN. The Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, regulating the impreſs-ſervice at Edinburgh, takes this method to acquaint all the Brave Seamen in Scotland, That hoſtilities are now commenced between G. Britain and France; and to invite them to enter volunteers for his Majeſty's ſea-ſervice. He is firmly perſuaded, that the backwardneſs they have hitherto ſhown to enter voluntarily was entirely owing to the imagination that there was to be no war.

From the knowledge he has of Britiſh Seamen in general, and thoſe of Scotland in particular, he is thoroughly convinced, that they will now repair to him, and the officers employed under him, in great numbers, and thereby convince the world, (of what he himſelf has long known), that no body of men in the kingdom has the welfare of their king and country more at heart than the Scots Seamen. He hopes they will not be the laſt in aſſiſting their country, or loſe the preſent opportunity of humbling the pride of a perfidious enemy; whoſe riches will neceſſarily fall into their hands, as a reward for their ſervices.

He can with certainty affirm, that there is not a man who formerly entered with him, and now ſerves on board the fleet under Adm. Keppel, who does not rejoice in his good fortune in ſerving under ſo great an officer. He hopes, therefore, that the brave fellows of Scottiſh Seamen will ſpeedily repair to him, and not allow themſelves to be outdone by the Engliſh, who at preſent enter with chearfulneſs.

He alſo takes this opportunity to invite all able-bodied Landmen to repair on board the fleet, and partake of the honours of their countrymen."

Government having received advice, that the French intended to make an invaſion on ſome part of Britain, orders were ſent to the troops, where-ever ſtationed, to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

At a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Glaſgow, April 22. the dean of guild laid before them copies of five bills then depending in the Houſe of Commons, for extending the trade and manufactures of Ireland; and the meeting being of opinion, that theſe bills, if paſſed into laws, would have a fatal effect upon the commerce and manufactures, and conſequently upon the landed intereſt, of this country, they unanimouſly reſolved to oppoſe in parliament the paſſing of the bills. [229. 373.]

The committee of the convention of Royal Boroughs met on this ſubject May 8. The five bills,— 1. to allow the importation into Ireland of all goods, tobacco excepted, from the Britiſh plantations in America, the Weſt Indies, and Africa; — 2. to allow the exportation into the ſaid plantations, &c. of all goods, from Ireland, wool and woollen manufactures only excepted; — 3. & 4. to permit the importation of ſail-cloth and cordage, and cotton-yarn, the manufacture of Ireland, into Britain, duty-free; — 5. to permit the exportation of glaſs manufactured in Ireland, to any place whatſoever, G. Britain excepted, — were read; as were likewiſe a petition from the merchants and manufacturers of Glaſgow to the Houſe of Commons, praying leave to be heard by counſel againſt theſe bills being paſſed, and a letter from the Ld Provoſt and Town-council of Aberdeen to the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow, approving of the oppoſition made by that city, and offering their hearty concurrence in uſing every method to get the bills thrown out. Several members ſpoke. They were not ſo narrow-minded as to inſiſt upon the excluſion of their ſiſter-kingdom from any privileges which they enjoyed, merely for the ſake of oppoſition. They thought that every encouragement which could be given to the induſtrious part of that country ought to be allowed, even tho' it ſhould, in ſome meaſure, interfere with their own commerce. But what ſeemed chiefly to weigh with them, was the great diſcrepancy between the taxes which are paid in this country and in Ireland. This, it was alledged, would put the Iriſh upon a better footing than ourſelves, as, by the immunities which they enjoyed in that reſpect, they would be enabled to underſell us at every foreign market. To allow the bills to paſs under theſe circumſtances, therefore, without oppoſition, would not only be impolitic but unnatural. If the Iriſh deſired an union with Britain, why not let them have it? but, till that event took place, or they

were

were burdened with fimilar taxes on the different commodities with ourfelves, it would be the height of injuftice to indulge them with the fame privileges.

At a fubfequent meeting, May 11, it was obferved, that only two of the bills, viz. the cordage-bill, and the bill allowing Ireland to import goods from America, &c. would in any material degree affect the commerce of this country. As to the firft, a member told, that it had been withdrawn; and as to the other, the meeting were not fufficiently matters of the fubject to juftify their petitioning againft it.

"*Paifley, May* 29. A numerous meeting of the principal merchants, traders, and manufacturers in Paifley and Kilbarchan, being called, to conſider, whether or not the bills now depending in parliament refpecting the trade and manufactures of Ireland, if paffed into a law, would prove prejudicial to the manufacturing intereft of thefe places, — Robert Paterfon, Efq; Sheriff-fubftitute, and judge-ordinary of the county of Renfrew, in the chair,

The meeting, having taken the above under their conſideration, are unanimouſly of opinion, That their fellow-fubjects in Ireland are intitled to every relief that is conſiſtent with the general good of the empire; and that thefe bills will not be hurtful to the trade or manufactures of thefe places, but muft be attended with falutary conſequences.

They humbly conceive, that thefe bills, if paffed into a law, will promote induſtry, trade, wealth, and population; — conſequently a greater conſumpt of not only the neceſſaries and conveniences, but likewife the luxuries of life. — Thefe increaſing wants will open a more extenſive correſpondence, and will enlarge our commercial dealings with thofe near and friendly neighbours.

Firmly perſuaded, that the welfare of Britain and Ireland is intimately connected, we conſider it as mean and ungenerous to cruſh the ſpirited exertions of a diſtreſſed people.

The meeting take this opportunity of expreſſing their high ſenſe of the many obligations they are under to their fellow-ſubjects of Ireland in their former commercial dealings. — And agreed that theſe their ſentiments ſhould be publiſhed in the newſpapers.

Signed by order and appointment of the meeting. ROB. PATERSON."

MARRIAGES.

Counſellor Crawford, of Dublin, to Mrs Barry, the celebrated actreſs.

July 29. Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bt, to Miſs Chalmers, daughter of James Chalmers of Fingland, Eſq;

DEATHS.

At Stockwell, Surry, in the 105th year of his age, Mr Purfield.

William Thompſon, late of Mickleton, aged 107.

Colonel Mungo Graham, of the Scots brigade in the Dutch ſervice.

June 26. At Rhalſtadt, near Hamburg, a woman aged 106. She had married four huſbands, the laſt of whom died in 1768, at the age of 112 years.

At Uferche, in Limonſin, France, Pierre Canal, aged 106 years and 5 months. He has left a widow, aged 102, who enjoys perfect good health.

"*Paris, July* 9. The celebrated Jean Jacques Rouſſeau, who about a month ago left Paris, died at Ermenenville, near Montmorency, the ſeat of the Marquis of Girardin, on the 2d of this month, of an apoplectic fit. In the morning of the ſame day he appeared extremely ill, and was adviſed not to go out: "I ſhall always go out, (Rouſſeau replied), and there would be nothing ſurpriſing if I was to die within an hour." This unfortunately happened to be the caſe. He went out, and was found dead within the hour. Mr Rouſſeau was born in July 1706, being ſeventy-two years of age." —— For accounts of this extraordinary perſon, we refer to the places pointed out by our Indexes, under the word *Rouſſeau*, in vols 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 35

At Briſtol, aged 102 years, Mrs Giles.

7. At Bannockburn-houſe, Mrs Stewart of Argaty.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Anderſon, late farmer at Currie, aged 91 years.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Hepburn, ſeſſion-clerk of Edinburgh

13. At Wingfield caſtle, Norwich, Mr Benjamin Hatcher, aged 102.

15. At Dundee, Anne Graham, youngeſt daughter of the late James Graham, of Methie, Eſq;

17. At London, Maurice Suckling, Eſq; comptroller of the navy, and member for Portſmouth.

19. At Edinburgh, George Wood, late of Warriſton, Eſq;

20. At Avignon in France, Mr James Tytler, ſon of Mr William Tytler, writer to the ſignet.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr William Tod, merchant, and formerly one of the magiſtrates of that city.

27. At Chelſea, Auguſtine Simpſon, Eſq; aged 103.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Huſband, widow of Mr Paul Huſband, merchant in Edinburgh.

29. At London, William Cranſton, Lord Cranſton.

30. At Chatham, Stephen Fraſer, a native of Ireland, and a batchelor, aged 102 years.

" *London, July* 10. There is now living at Broad-ruſh common, in Devonſhire, John Brookeys, a farmer, who is in the 135th year of his age, and who has had thirteen wives."

Upon a black marble ſlab in the chancel of the church of Homington, near Saliſbury, is an inſcription to the memory of George Stanley, Gent. who died in the year 1719, in the 151ſt year of his age.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

" *Dublin Caſtle, June* 30. Letters-patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing a grant from his Majeſty unto the Rt Hon. Richard Heron, of the office of Searcher, Packer, and Gauger, of the port of Cork, vacant by the death of Sir William Fownes, Bt."

The King has been pleaſed,

July 4. to appoint John Kenrick, James Bindley, William Baillie, William Waller, and Martin Whiſh, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for managing the duties on Stampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper. &c. and John Brettell, Eſq; to be Secretary or Chief Clerk to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

— 7. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing grants of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom to the following gentlemen, and their heirs, viz.

James Stratford Tynte, of Dunlavan in the county of Wicklow, Eſq;

John Miller of Balicaſey in the county of Clare, Eſq; — and

Riggs Falkiner, of Ann Mount in the county of Cork, Eſq;

—25. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, unto the following gentlemen, and to their heirs-male, viz.

The Rt Hon. Richard Heron, youngeſt ſon of Robert Heron, of Newark upon Trent in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; and in default of iſſue, to Thomas Heron of Chilham Caſtle in the county of Kent, Eſq; eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir-male of the ſaid Robert Heron, and to his heirs male;

George Wombwell, of Wombwell in the county of York, Eſq;

William James, of Park Farm Place, Elſham, in the county of Kent, Eſq; [deputy chairman of the Eaſt-India company];

Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern in the county of Flint, Eſq; and in default of iſſue, to Bell Lloyd of Bodſack in the county of Montgomery, Eſq; and to his heirs-male;

John Coghill, of Coghill Hall in the Weſt Riding of the county of York, Eſq;

John Taylor, of Lyſſon Hall in the iſland of Jamaica, Eſq;

James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunark in the ſhire of Argyll, LL. D.

Cæſar Hawkins, of Kelſton in the county of Somerſet, Eſq;

Richard Jebb, of Trent Place near Eaſt Barnet in the county of Middleſex, M. D.;

Sir John Elliot, of Peebles, Kt, M. D.; — and

Henry Lippincot, of Stoke Biſhop in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq;

War-office, July 4. 1778.

7th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Deſpard to be Captain, vice Francis William Kinneer; and Lieut. Henry Charles Selwyn to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Deſpard.

57th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Nugent, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice John Cannon.

60th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Barrow, from 16th foot, to be Captain, vice George M'Intoſh.

63d reg. of foot: Lieut. John Croker to be Captain, vice William Haſlewood.

War-office, July 7.

35th reg. of foot: Capt. Henry Knight, from 43d reg. to be Major, vice George Barclay.

37th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Beckwith to be Captain, vice John Hamilton; and Lieut. Stephen Cooke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Beckwith.

42d reg of foot: William Robiſon to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Potts.

43d reg of foot: Lieut. James Bulkeley, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Knight.

44th reg. of foot; Lieut. Richard Julian, from 23d regiment, to be Captain, vice Walker Dawſon Faucitt.

55th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Campbell, from 40th reg. to be Captain, vice Robert Lucas.

Surgeon Alexander Potts, of 42d reg. to be Surgeon to the General Hoſpital, North America.

War-office, July 21.

4th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Chriſtopher Teeſdale to be Captain, vice Thomas Hewan.

Athol Highlanders: Lieut. William Morriſon, of the 25th foot, to be Captain of a Company.

Lord Macleod's Highland reg. of foot: Maj. Peter Craig, of 57th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Duffe.

War-

War-office, July 25. 1778.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

Colonel: Lt-Col. Sir William Erſkine, of 71ſt foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj. Thomas Dundas, of 65th foot.

Major: Capt. James Gordon, of the late 115th foot.

Captains: Capt. George Hay, of the late 91ſt foot; Lieut' George Napier, of 25th foot; James Maxwell, of 39th foot; George Lewis M'Murdo, of 1ſt foot; John Murray, of 69th foot; David Kinloch, of 71ſt foot; and George Cuming, of 59th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. Patrick Tytler, of 57th foot.

Lieutenants: Enſ' Alexander Arbuthnot, of 61ſt foot; John M'Donald, of 71ſt foot; and Henry Heron, of 40th foot; Sec.-Lieut. John M'Pherſon, from the marines; William Nicolſon from the Dutch ſervice; David Forreſter, Gent.; John St Leger, Gent.; Andrew Alſton, Gent.; William Logan, Gent.; John Hawthorne, Gent.; Thomas Armſtrong, Gent.; John Veitch, Gent.; Henry Jamieſon, Gent.; David Innes, Gent.; John Cunninghame, Gent.; James Dickſon, Gent.; Peter Hunter, Gent.; Robert Robb, Gent.; Robert Clark, Gent.; Colvil Scarmouth, Gent.; and George Stewart, Gent.

Enſigns: Stephen Silk, Gent.; Falkiner Hope, Gent.; Peter Balvaird, Gent.; Robert Anderſon, Gent.; Charles Dalgleiſh, Gent.; John Stoddart, Gent.; Andrew Thomſon, Gent; and ——— Cuninghame, Gent.

Chaplain: Robert Dick, Clerk.

Adjutant: Serj. Stephen Silk, of the Coldſtream.

Quartermaſter: Serj. Jonathan Wells, of 65th foot.

Surgeon: Robert Freer, Gent.

Royal Glaſgow Volunteers.

Colonel: Lt-Col. George Scott, of 61ſt foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. Alexander Fotheringhame Ogilvie, of the 25th foot.

Majors: Capt' Malcolm Ramſay, of 21ſt foot; and John Whyte, of 56th foot.

Captains: Lieut' William Campbell, of 6th foot; John Nicholas, of 39th foot; and Archibald Dow, of 61ſt foot; Capt.-Lieut. William Markham, of 58th foot; Lieut' Robert Smith, of 13th foot; John Murray, of 2d foot; and Alexander Munro, of 42d foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. David Crawford, of 42d foot.

Lieutenants: Sec.-Lieut' John Muirhead, of the marines; James Butter, of 25th foot; and Jonathan Anderſon, of 71ſt foot; William Nivien, Gent.; James Orr, Gent.; James Loudoun, Gent.; James Clark, Gent.; John French, Gent.; William Miller, Gent.; James Scott, Gent.; John Lindſay, Gent.; Walter Colhoun, Gent.; James Robinſon, Gent; John Finley, Gent; John Cunningham, Gent; James Hay, Gent.; Francis Pinkerton, Gent; Henry P. Wilſone, Gent.; Robert Davidſon, Gent.; Robert Riddle, Gent.; and William Wallace, Gent.

Enſigns; David Carney, of 25th foot; John Cummings, of 22d foot; Hugh Macbrayne, of 71ſt foot; Alexander Hamilton, Gent.; Patrick Brown, Gent.; Thomas B. Dougall, Gent.; Richard Adderton, Gent.; and James Campbell, Gent.

Chaplain: Robert Small, Clerk.

Adjutant: James Butter, Gent.

Quartermaſter: David Carney, Gent.

Surgeon: Andrew Marſhall, Gent.

Capt. George Hay, of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, to be Major in the Army.

War-office, July 28.

A Highland regiment of foot.

Colonel: Col. William Gordon.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. John Gordon, Captain in 52d foot.

Majors: Maj. Alexander Roſs, Captain in 71ſt foot; and Capt. John M'Donald, of 26th foot.

Captains: Lieut' John Ferguſon, of 3d foot; Peter Gordon, of 13th foot; Adam Gordon, of 66th foot; Alexander Leith, of 56th foot; George Monerieffe, of 10th foot; James Horn, of 14th foot; and Enſ. George Lord Strathhaven, of 1ſt foot-guards.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. William Duncan, of 66th foot.

Lieutenants: George Skene, Gent.; Robert Garden, Gent.; Alexander Keith, Gent.; Henry Dunn, Gent.; William Newall, Gent.; Charles Baillie, Gent.; Artt M'Lacklan, Gent.; Alexander Taylor, Gent.; Alexander Campbell, Gent.; William Kelſo, Gent.; Nicoll Ewing, Gent.; Roderick M'Lean, Gent.; William Johnſton, Gent.; John Hay, Gent.; John Roſs, Gent.; Gregor Farquharſon, Gent.; Sir Alexander Sinclair; Charles Grant, Gent.; William M'Leod, Gent.; Lauchlan M'Lean, Gent.; and Dunbar Douglas, Gent.

Enſigns; John Ryan, Gent.; James Ronaldſon, Gent.; John Roſs, Gent.; Donald Cameron, Gent.; John Gordon, Gent.; Norman M'Lean, Gent.; and James Abernethy, Gent.

Chaplain: John Stark, Clerk.

Adjutant: Lieut. William Duncan, of 66th foot.

Quartermaſter; John Ryan, Gent.

Surgeon: Surg. William Braid.

Commiſſions

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Two dated May 20. 1778, *viz.*

9th dragoons: Lieut. George Warde, of the 14th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Marcus Anthony Tuite, who retires.

11th foot: Lieut. Pierce Dalton to be Captain, vice Aſhe a Court, who retires.

From other papers, &c.

Adm. Hughes, Commander in Chief of the ſquadron to be ſtationed in the Eaſt Indies; whence he had returned about the middle of May. He kiſſed the King's hand on his appointment July 17.

At the annual election of the city officers of London, June 24. John Barnell and Henry Kitchen, Eſqs, were elected Sheriffs. John Wilkes, Eſq; appeared again a candidate for the Chamberlainſhip. On holding up of hands, a majority appeared in favour of Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq; who has held that office ſince Feb. 27. 1776 [38. 152]; but a poll was demanded for Mr Wilkes; which came out thus at the cloſe, July 1 for Mr Hopkins 1216, for Mr Wilkes 287: ſo the former was declared duly elected. — In 1777 the numbers were, for Mr Hopkins 2132, for Mr Wilkes 1228; and in 1776, for Mr Hopkins 2869, for Mr Wilkes 1673.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Mr Hugh Macleod to be Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the univerſity of Glaſgow, in the room of Dr Wight, lately elected profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity.

Mr Charles Wright ſtationer, is appointed Seſſion clerk of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Thomas Hepburn deceaſed; — and Mr Robert Pillans, brewer, Captain of the City-Guard of Edinburgh, in room of Capt. Ballingall, who has accepted a Lieutenancy in the Duke of Buccleugh's Fencibles: — both elected by the town-council.

[P. S.] On the 3d of Auguſt was ſerved before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, and a moſt reſpectable jury of Baronets and Gentlemen, William Cunninghame, Eſq; of Auchinſkeith, as heir-male to Sir David Cunninghame, of Robertland, his great-grandfather's father, who was created a Knight-Baronet by King Charles I. in the year 1630.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 14. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 9d.	13s. 6d	12s. 10d.
Oats,	13s. 6d.	12s. 8d.	11s. 6d.
Peaſe,	11s. 6d	10s. 3d.	10s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 18. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in July 1778.

Males 21 } 50. Increaſed 6.
Females 29 }

Age.			N°
Under		2	14
Between	2 &	5	4
	5 &	10	3
	10 &	20	3
	20 &	30	2
	30 &	40	3
	40 &	50	5
	50 &	60	4
	60 &	70	6
	70 &	80	5
	80 &	90	1
	90 &	100	0

Diſeaſes.	N°
Aged —	6
By a fall from a chimney-top	1
Chincough —	1
Conſumption —	15
Dropt down on the ſtreet	1
Fever —	11
Gravel —	1
Gout in the ſtomach	1
Meaſles —	2
Small pox —	2
Stillborn —	4
Suddenly —	1
Teething —	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

July 15. 1778.	July 29. 1778.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, 136	—
Ditto Old Ann. 62 1 4th	62 1 8th
South-Sea ditto, ſhut	—
Ditto New Ann ſhut	—
3 per cent. Bank red 62 3 4ths, a 7 8ths	62 5 8ths a 3 4ths
3 per cent. Conſ. ſhut 61 1 4th, a 3 8ths	61 3 8ths, a 1 half
Ditto 1726, ſhut	—
Ditto 1751, ſhut	—
India Ann. —	—
3 and a half per cent. 1758, ſhut	61 1 half, a 5 8ths
4 per cent. Conſ. 63 3 4th, a 7 8ths	63 3 4ths a 7 8ths
4 per cent. 1777, —	80 3 4ths
India bonds, 19 s. a 20 s. a 21 s. prem.	24 s. a 25 s. prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 7 1 4th diſc.	7 3 8ths diſc.
Long Annuities, ſhut	18 1 4th a 1 half
Short ditto, 1777, 6 3 4ths	6 5 8ths a 3 4ths,
Scrip, —	—
Omnium, —	—
Annuities 1778, 12 3 4ths	12 3 4ths
Lot. tickets, 14 l. 7 s.	14 l. 6 s. a 7s.